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FROM AN ORIGINAL WATER-COLOUR SKETCH
By George Devey 1820-1886 (F.R.I.B.A. 1856-1886)

R.I.B.A. Collection



INTERIOR OF COLOSSEUM

Recent Criticism of Roman Architecture

BY DR. THOMAS ASHBY, D.LITT., F.S.A., F.B.A., HON. A.R.I.B.A.

THIS book,* as its author explains in the preface, is an enlarged version of his chapter on *Building and Engineering in The Legacy of Rome* (Oxford, 1923). A hundred and twenty illustrations have been added and will be found to be extremely useful, especially as a number of them are from the author's own drawings of out-of-the-way monuments in Rome and other parts of Italy. It is written largely for students of modern architecture, and the author has not therefore time to discuss the many and various problems which it raises. But it is well that he begins by pointing out that Vitruvius goes back in the main to previous treatises on the subject belonging to the Alexandrine period, and is therefore not a good guide for the sphere of construction and architecture which was in process of formation in his own day.† He wisely insists on its

utilitarian character and on the importance of the development of arches and vaults, which came to its highest point in the third and fourth centuries after Christ, when Roman art, according to the prevailing view, was in a state of decadence. It was the use of concrete which rendered such constructions possible : this had begun to be employed on a large scale towards the end of the Republic. Almost equally important, according to him, were the relieving arches, of which we find such large use made in brick facing, though he does not add that their function must have ceased almost entirely when the concrete was set hard.

The organic planning of such buildings was of special importance, and there was a gradual evolution. The walls were at first very massive, but as time went on means were found to reduce them. In certain

* *La Tecnica della Costruzione presso i Romani*. By Gustavo Giovannoni. Rome : Società editrice d'arte illustrata, n.d.

† Thus the typical brick of which he speaks as a foot wide and a foot and half long was a sun dried brick, as has already been pointed out (Rivoira, *Roman Architecture*, 3, 17).

details I cannot altogether agree with him—thus, in regard to the thickness of Roman bricks (p. 24), where he is mistaken in throwing overboard Dr. Van Deman's classification, and in stating that "it is sufficient to say that the walls of the first century generally had thin bricks (2 to 3 cm.) . . . that in the succeeding centuries they went on increasing in thickness, until they reached about 5 cm. in the Baths of Diocletian and the Basilica of Maxentius (Constantine)." Here, to say no more, he has altogether omitted the period of Septimus Severus. Nor am I able to agree with him as to the usual measurements of bricks in the fourth century monuments which he cites.[†] Nor is *reticulatum* almost always enclosed with panels of bricks—until after the time of Augustus the quoins are invariably of stone.

Nor is he right in laying such stress on the large hall of the Baths of Agrippa (p. 81), which, as Hülsen has already pointed out, appears, unfortunately, to be a creation of Palladio's fertile brain. On the other hand, I am grateful to him for pointing out (p. 35) the importance from an architectural point of view of a tomb near S. Stefano Rotondo, only preserved to us in a drawing in the Topham collection at Eton.[‡] Like the Sedilia del Diavolo[§], it is an example of a "volta a vela" (or vault with depressed pendentives) on a square plan. And it is also quite likely that he is right in maintaining (p. 40) that the tile ribs of which Choisy makes so much (which are not solid brick ribs, but box ribs) were not built before the rest of the vault^{||}, and were merely intended to direct the thrust of the vault in certain directions[¶]; and also that the Romans relied too much on the theoretical absence of thrust in their vaults, and sometimes increased their buttresses, external niches, etc., to an exaggerated extent, instead of modifying the structure of the vaults themselves.

He, naturally and rightly, takes up a strong position against the "Oriental" theory of the origins of Byzantine architecture.

He is no doubt also right in assigning (*70 et seq.*) considerable importance to wooden roofs, our knowledge

[†] In the temple of Venus and Rome, as restored by Maxentius, 109 bricks showed a variation from 2.1 to 5 cm., but the vast majority were between 3 and 4 cm.

[‡] P.B.S.R., vii, pl. I.

[§] Rivoira, *op. cit.*, 152.

^{||} Some of Cozzo's photographs (Figs. 93–96) will be found useful in this connection. He follows Giovannoni in his interpretation of their use.

[¶] Contrast Anderson Spiers and Ashby *Architecture of Ancient Rome*, 38.

* For a case where he has represented an actually existing building see *Mem. Pont. Acc. Arch.*, ii (1928), 167.

[†] G. Cozzo, *Ingegneria Romana* (Rome, 1928).

[‡] We may note that the remains of the earliest city wall on

of which is limited, being mainly derived from their use in Christian basilicas; they were, however, concealed by coffered ceilings even in ancient times, and fragments of such a ceiling in painted plaster have been found in the great basilica at Aquileia.

The development of central structures, whether circular, cruciform, square or polygonal, is also of great importance. As our author points out (82 n. 1) they had a great interest for the architects of the Renaissance, and numerous plans of them are preserved in their drawings, which require careful examination; for, more often than is believed, the buildings represented in them are actually preserved; and Montano, for example, is not, any more than Ligorio, either entirely veracious or exclusively inventive.*

As to the facing which the concrete walls received, whether of plaster, stucco, or marble, he makes an interesting remark when he says that the bare walls of Hadrian's villa or Sette Bassi present, from the constructional point of view, a more organic whole than they did when they were covered with a rich decoration which had no direct connection with their structure.

We thus have an extremely valuable though short summary of the technique of Roman construction, which makes us hope that the author may soon find time to deal with the subject on a larger scale.

Another recent work, by a pupil of Giovannoni's, is of a somewhat different character.[†] Though it bears the promising title *Roman Engineering*, the first hundred of the 320 pages which it contains discuss the regal period and a variety of other topics.[‡] The author then proceeds to deal with "megalithic or pre-Roman construction"[§]—giving a number of interesting illustrations, but without always telling us what they represent^{||}; while what he calls the "walls of Romulus" on the Palatine are not part of the fortifications at all[¶], and their date must be treated as uncertain. When at last he comes to treat of Imperial construction, he has some useful remarks—though it is a pity that he gives* what are, I think, the foundations of a part of the Domus Aurea of Nero on the Palatine

the Palatine are described as built of peperino, and not of capellaccio—two very different kinds of volcanic stone.

[§] In regard to his dating it may suffice to say that he suggests that the progress from "cyclopean" to "polygonal" making may correspond with the beginning of the Iron Age! Archaeology is, in fact, not his strong point, and his Latin is lamentable.

^{||} I may add that "a gate in the walls of Segni" (Fig. 86) is in reality the Porta Saracinesca at Ferentino (*Rom. Mitt.*, 1908, p. 23, Fig. 12).

[¶] The illustration is practically identical with Fig. 42 in Lugli's *Zona Archeologica di Roma* (omitted in the English edition).

^{*} 166, Fig. 67 (contrast Lugli, *Classical Monuments of Rome*, i, p. 283, Fig. 69).



PLATE 1.—BATHS OF CARACALLA
Brickwork in Vault

as "examples of concrete foundation walls constructed within the earth and then left isolated, as in the substructions of the palace of Tiberius."

He also points out, successfully I think, that in some Imperial buildings, for example the Baths of Caracalla (Plate 1), the vaults were not, as Choisy postulates, always lined with a double layer of tiles, the inner large (bipedales), the other small, but that small tiles were exclusively used.

He misinterprets (p. 185) the small holes in brick facing in which pieces of brick or marble were placed; they were not intended to give a better hold to the cement facing, but to give a bite to the nails which supported the marble facing.

The last three chapters of the book are devoted to the Colosseum, the Pantheon, and the emissarium of the Fucine lake. In dealing with the Colosseum,* he supposes that the pillars of the ambulatory of the

ground floor rest upon another buried order of arches; but his arguments are not convincing. Nor is he right in maintaining that the skeleton framework in travertine, with the brick arches connecting the piers, was constructed first, and that this arrangement made it possible for work to go on contemporaneously at a number of points. The brick arches are relieving arches, and form an integral part of the rest of the brick walls between the travertine piers; so that the use of travertine in the interior must be taken to be merely a question of using the strongest material at the points of greatest strain † (Plate 2).

Nor will his system of scaffolding for the erection of the top storey, conceived as projecting through the windows, stand the test of investigation: for the windows only occur over every other arch, whereas the corbels which he supposes to have supported this scaffolding are far more frequent, and originally



PLATE 2.—THE COLOSSEUM
Difference of Travertine Work from Tufa and Brickwork

* The greater part of this section is a repetition of a previous article (*Architettura ed Arti Decorative*, 1923, 237, et seq.).

† Anderson, Spiers and Ashby, *op. cit.* 94: see Von Gerkan in *Römische Mitteilungen*, 1925, 20.

occurred on every pier.[‡] Nor has he noticed the traces of fire in the third storey; so that he is led to explain the differences of construction which Von Gerkan points out[§] by supposing that two different gangs of workmen were constructing these two different sections from the beginning; while he supposes that the fourth storey, even as it stands, is part of the original construction, and therefore that the fragments used in it come from the Golden House, and from the refuse of the building of the amphitheatre itself.

In regard to the Pantheon,^{||} he subjects the valuable report of Beltrami[¶] to a detailed examination. He believes (p. 268) that the circular wall which was found to be concentric with the rotunda in 1893 was intended to protect the concrete foundations against floods; but this wall is only 0·60 cm. thick, and this idea would not account for the earlier marble pavements which were found below the present one.*

But his theory that the Pantheon as it stands is the original building of Agrippa, and that the domed room known as the Arco della Ciambella is the laconicum built by him (which really dates from the third century A.D.[†]) betrays an ignorance of the whole progress of brick facing, which is inexcusable; and he handles the evidence of the brick-stamps in a thoroughly unjustifiable manner. "How," he asks, "can those seven bricks with stamps of the second century . . . prove that the temple was built by Hadrian in open conflict with the tradition, in face of the enormous number (many millions) of which the brick mass of the monument is composed? . . . an older building may have been largely repaired with more recent material, and therefore have its date brought down nearer to our own time, which is exactly what has happened up till now with the Pantheon" (pp. 294, 295).

In order to prove his point, Signor Cozzo must be allowed to show precisely what these restorations in the brick-facing are, and where they begin and end, which he will, no doubt, have an opportunity of doing in his further studies of the dome. But until he does so, I prefer myself to rely on the statement of Lanciani :[‡] "Since those *tegulae bipedales* are dated, as a rule, holes were bored into them in about fifty places, and as many brick-stamps were found (he is referring to Chedanne's still unpublished investigations) some on the outside

facing, others in the thickness of the wall, in the foundations, in the dome, in the staircases, in the arches and vaults—in short, wherever the search was made. . . . The dates vary from A.D. 115 to 125."[§] Or if this is not sufficient, Beltrami's statement, corroborated by Hülsen,[¶] that the seven stamped bricks of which he speaks were taken from undoubtedly original parts of the structure (five out of seven of them, be it noted, from relieving arches—has Signor Cozzo found any traces of subsequent repairs in them?), may be brought in as further testimony, not to mention the fact that neither then nor previously (for Hülsen enumerates twelve more stamps, recorded in Vol. XV. of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, that had already been found in the rotunda, and three more from the porch) has any brick-stamp belonging to any period other than that of Hadrian been found in the main building. Hülsen indeed summarises the position as follows: "It was reserved for the detailed investigations of Dell, Chedanne^{||} and Armanini to show, that everywhere, and precisely in those parts which are constructionally important, and therefore afford absolute proof for the date of the creation of the building, bricks with stamps of the time of Hadrian are found."[¶]

A similar ignorance of recent research is shown by the fact that he reproduces Lanciani's plan of the Baths of Agrippa, without realising that Hülsen demonstrated nineteen years ago that their orientation had to be altered to the extent of ninety degrees.* With these considerations in our minds, we can hardly accept his further theory that the original entrance to the Pantheon was from the south through the wall immediately at the back of it[†] following an idea entertained at the time by Lanciani, but subsequently rejected by him (*Not. Scavi*, 1882, 357). The latter thinks, by the way, that the hall was vaulted at a later time, and that the niche was then inserted. There is, however, no solution of continuity in the brick facing at each side of the niche, so that it cannot, as he thinks, have been filled up later.

In a subsequent article,[‡] as the result of fresh investigations both in the foundations and the superstructure, he discusses the relations between the portico, the porch and the rotunda. Owing to the continuity of the lateral architrave, he comes to the conclusion[§] that the first two are contemporary, but that the

¹ [‡] See Von Gerkan in *Römische Mitteilungen* 1925, 25. They have only been removed in a few cases, and were left for convenience in subsequent repairs.

[§] *Ibid.* 24, 32.

^{||} See *Times*, Monday, 1 April 1929, p. 9.

[¶] *Il Pantheon*, Milan, 1898.

^{*} *Op. cit.* 37–40, 64; *id. Il Pantheon rivendicato ad Adriano* (1929), 62 and Pl. XVI.

[†] Rivoira, *Roman Architecture*, p. 128 and Fig. 142.

[‡] *Op. cit.* 480.

[§] *Röm. Mitt.* 1893, 312; cf. Jordan, *Topographie*, i. 3, 587.

^{||} Cf. Beltrami, *Il Pantheon* (1929), 31.

[¶] Guillaume, *Rev. des deux Mondes*, 1892.

^{*} *Die Thermen des Agrippa*, Beltrami (Rome, 1910–29), 78, does not know Hülsen's work either.

[†] Often called the Laconicum, though wrongly. Beltrami (p. 62) in his original work entertained the idea, but in the later one he most decidedly rejects it. If it ever existed, even in embryo, it must have been almost immediately abandoned, as Bagnani has suggested.

[‡] *Bollettino d'Arte*, Ser. 2, viii. (1928–9), 291 et seq. with inadequate drawings.

[§] He has here completely changed the opinions expressed in the *Ingegneria Romana*.

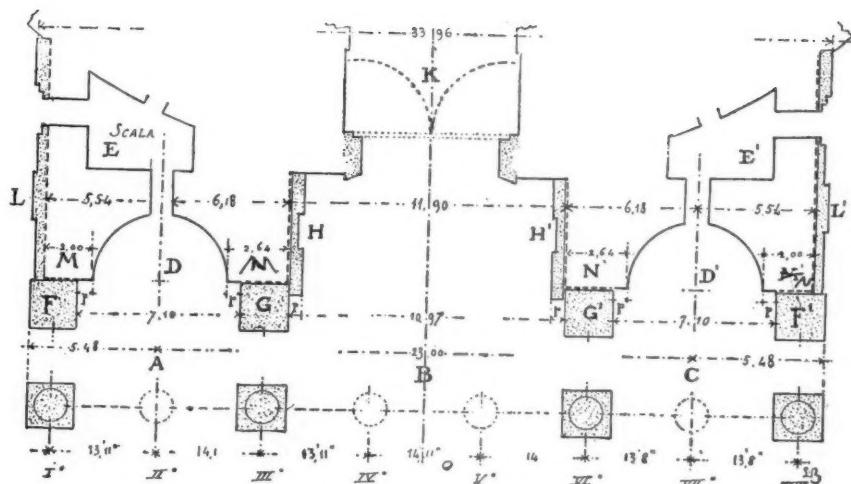


PLATE 2A.—THE PANTHEON : SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE PORCH AND THE PORTICO

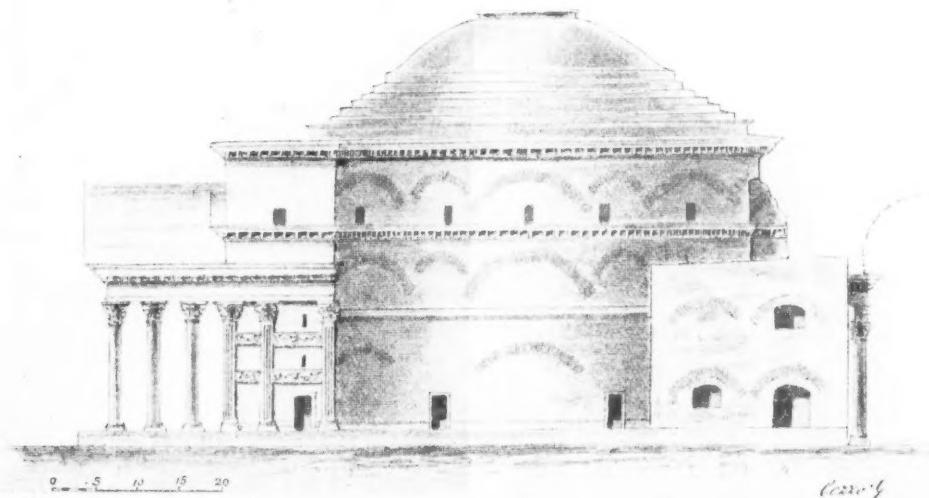


PLATE 3.—THE PANTHEON : SIDE ELEVATION SHOWING PRESENT ENTRANCE

rotunda is earlier still,* though he abstains in this article from giving any absolute dating† (Plate 2a). On the other hand, as in his book, he still maintains that the original entrance was on the south, the hall on that side serving as the vestibule, and that it was closed up, and a new one made on the north side, when the formation of large cracks caused serious fears for the stability of the building (Plate 3).

The rectangular foundation discovered on the north, under the present portico, which was interpreted as having belonged to the original Pantheon of Agrippa, which faced south instead of north, was, according to his later explanation,‡ the first stage of the change of the position of the entrance. Thus the intention would have been to re-erect the vestibule (the word atrium, of which he makes use, is inappropriate) according to the original plan; and it was only when it was found necessary to secure the stability of the building on the north side also that this foundation was, we may say, not brought into effective use, other and more solid foundations being constructed instead.

In the meantime, Beltrami wrote a strongly polemical treatise against Cozzo's first work (though without knowledge, apparently, of his subsequent article),§ maintaining successfully the Hadrianic date of the whole structure; while the enormous crack which is said to have caused the change in the orientation of the entrance is rather due to settlement, and, in the report of Prof. Giovannoni, summarised in the *Times* of Oct. 7, is not made out to be a great danger to the structure. He reaffirms, and rightly, the existence of the original rectangular temple under the present portico.

We must admit that Beltrami is right in pointing out (1) that Cozzo is not by any means the first person who saw the cracks between the porch and the rotunda (p. 60), but, as Fea saw, the wall of the porch could not join that of the rotunda because of the great relieving arches of the latter (Plate 3a); (2) that if one supposes that the rotunda was built without any intention of adding the porch, there is no way of getting to the upper part (p. 59): whereas the steps are so organically connected with the whole structures that it is difficult, if not impossible, not to consider them as original.

* In this he differs from Colini and Gismondi (*Bull. Com. liv.* (1926) 67-72); but even if he is right, as he seems to be, the question is only one of days.

† At the end, however, he hazards the suggestion that the fragment of the *Forma Urbis*, which shows a space between the Pantheon and the Baths of Agrippa, may prove that the change of the position of the entrance occurred after the reign of Septimius Severus. One might legitimately ask whether he seriously supposes that the brickwork of the central niche of the hall on the south end of the porch can possibly belong to the reign of that emperor.

‡ In his original book he had not been able to give any proper explanation of its existence (*cf.* p. 107; figs. 209, 211, which are most unsatisfactory in regard to this point).

§ *Il Pantheon rivendicato ad Adriano* (Milan, 1920).

On the other hand, the fact that the cornice at the back of the Pantheon runs straight for several metres,

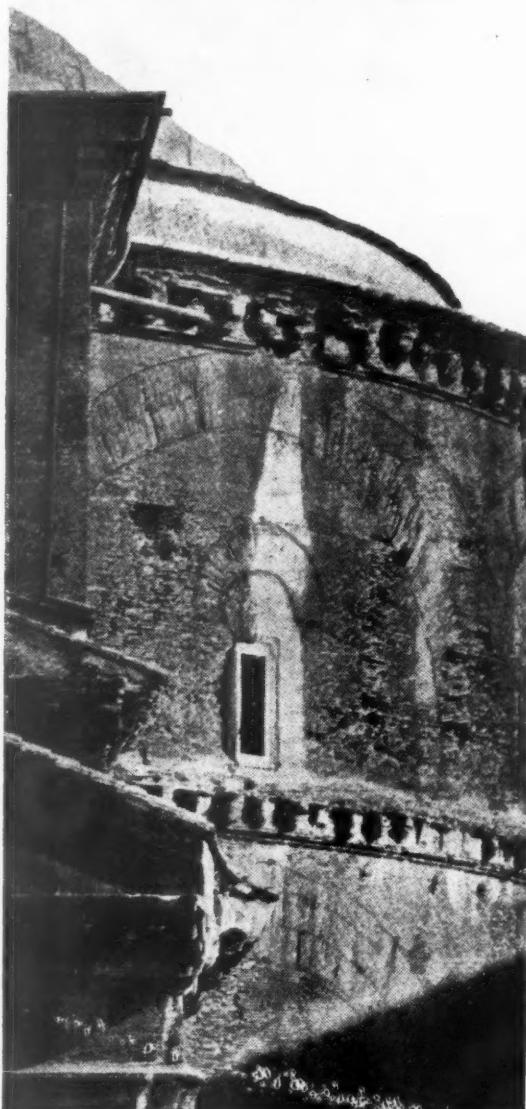


PLATE 3A.—WALL OF PANTHEON: FROM PORCH

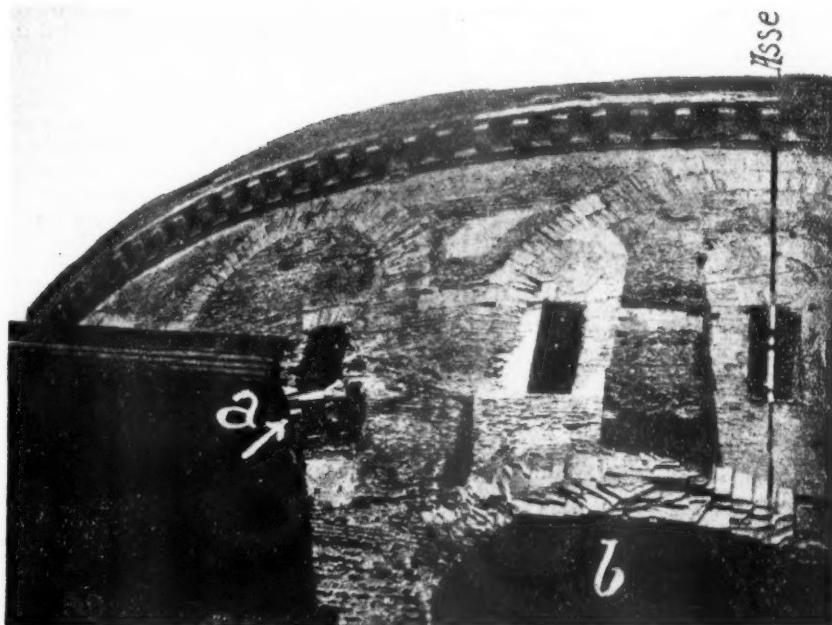


PLATE 4.—THE PANTHEON: SOUTH SIDE

no longer following the curve of the rotunda, and the existence of massive attachments of the rotunda to the laconicum (p. 87), do seem to require explanations (Plate 4) which they have not hitherto received in full, even in Beltrami's work.

Whether the relieving arches of the drum were actually constructed before the rest of the wall in which they may now be seen, is, in my opinion, as in the case of the similar arches in the Colosseum, to be treated as a matter of improbability.*

On the main question Rivoira is certainly right in saying that before the time of Hadrian Roman architects would not have been up to the task of constructing such a building as the Pantheon; and Beltrami is equally right in deplored that we cannot yet date its Corinthian orders as such with certainty.

Another new point made by Beltrami (p. 69) is of considerable importance as showing definitely that the portico and the porch are, if not absolutely contemporary, at any rate a part of a single conception. He points out that the side walls of the two niches, which are of brick-faced concrete, are 64 cm. thicker on the inner sides towards the door than on the exterior, the difference being accounted for by the thickness of the marble facing of the exterior of the porch; whereas, if there had not been intended to be a portico, it is the outer side walls of these niches that would have been thicker (Plate 5).

* Cf. also Beltrami, 89.



PLATE 5.—THE PANTHEON: WEST SIDE OF PORCH

As a fact, the indications of a sixteenth-century drawing in the Uffizi at Florence (No. 78), reproduced by Beltrami (p. 12, tav. III), though incorrect in detail, give us the general principle correctly. Above the upper series of relieving arches, he notes "tegole" (*i.e.*, courses of tiles laid horizontally), 4 braccia (2·35 m. apart). And recent investigations have shown that, as Beltrami suggested (p. 22) the upper part of the dome is built in horizontal courses inclined towards the interior, of pieces of stone some 20 cm. in length.

of relieving arches immediately above the attic in the interior[†] and that it, too, is divided into forty equal parts by sixteen buttresses, which run right through the wall of the rotunda, and twenty-four radial walls which are interrupted by the chambers in the thickness of the wall. Of these chambers there are sixteen, eight of them semicircular, each divided in half by one of these radial walls, and eight of them annular, divided into three parts by two similar walls,[‡] and these chambers correspond with the smaller and larger relieving arches respectively (Plate 6). Each chamber has a door

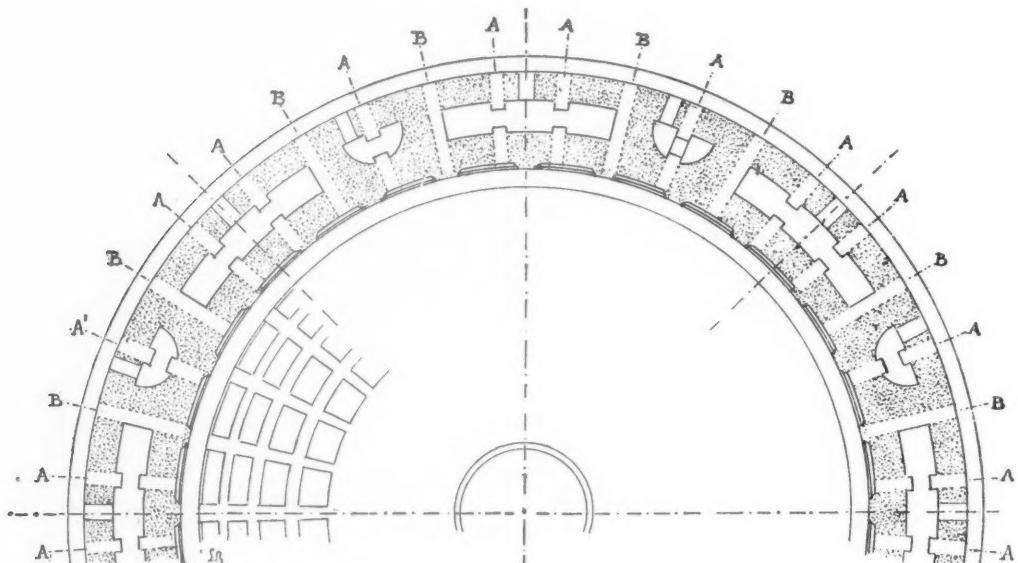


PLATE 6.—THE PANTHEON: PLAN AT SPRINGING OF DOME

An important fact which Beltrami has brought to light* is this—though, as he says, it might have been deduced by others, inasmuch as it is shown by Desgodetz, Piranesi and Armanini—that the thickness of the wall of the rotunda can be divided radially into forty equal parts, corresponding to the intercolumniation of the Corinthian columns of the interior (3·44 m., while the external length of these sectors is 4·40 m.). And if we go up to the uppermost (third) external zone of the drum, between the second and third cornices, we find that it corresponds in level (more or less) with the series

leading into it from the second external cornice, and is accessible in no other way. This consideration proves that Cozzo is wrong in placing the impost of the dome above the extrados of the relieving arches which are seen in the interior, so that the roof is not a hemispherical vault, as it appears to be, but a mere basin (*calotta*) (the existence of connecting arches between the larger arches, supposed by Piranesi, is, as a fact, very doubtful)—a supposition which further involves a serious geometrical error (Plate 7). He is also in error in denying the statival importance of the columns of the interior,

* Cf. Beltrami, 89, pp. 32 *et seq.*

[†] It is a pity that the position of these internal arches has not been shown in dotted lines, even approximately, in the upper part of Plate VI (p. 36).

[‡] There are radiating walls corresponding to these in the next belt below, between the first and second external cornices (cf. Plate XI, fig. 46)—but not, apparently, to those in the semicircular chambers, nor to the buttresses.

upon which the radiating walls of both belts do, as a fact, rest.

If we are to insist on accuracy in details, we must add

that the illustration reproduced on p. 91 is taken indirectly from the book of Alò Giovannoli, which was published, not in the time of Charles V, but in 1615.

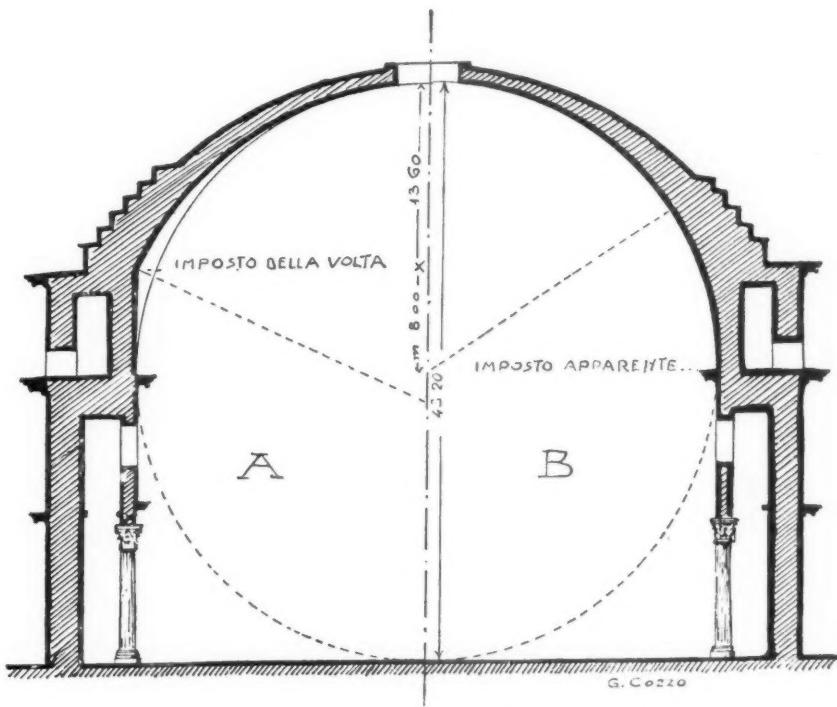


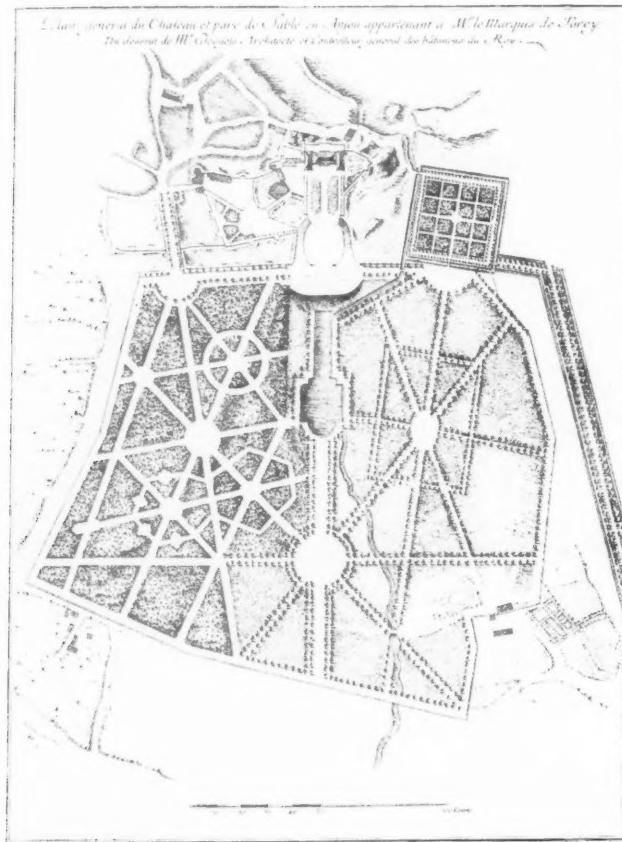
PLATE 7.—THE PANTHEON: CROSS SECTION

Jean Mariette's Engravings

BY MARTIN S. BRIGGS [F.]

The Institute Library has just been enriched by the gift from the publishers, Messrs. Van Oest of Paris and Brussels, of a copy of their fine reprint in three large portfolios of Jean Mariette's famous collection of engravings, published under the title *L'Architecture françoise*

Jean Mariette (1660-1742) sprang from a family of print collectors, for his father and grandfather before him followed this business, and he himself took lessons in painting from his brother-in-law Jean-Baptiste Corneille. Then came his son Jean-Pierre (1694-



PLAN OF THE CHATEAU DE SABLÉ AND ITS PARK
From the original edition of Mariette, *L'Architecture françoise*, 1727

française. How welcome this acquisition is to students may be realised when one enquires into the number of copies of the original work that are available in London libraries, only to find that there is no complete set anywhere, so far as my personal research goes, while even in Paris itself the position seems to be little better.

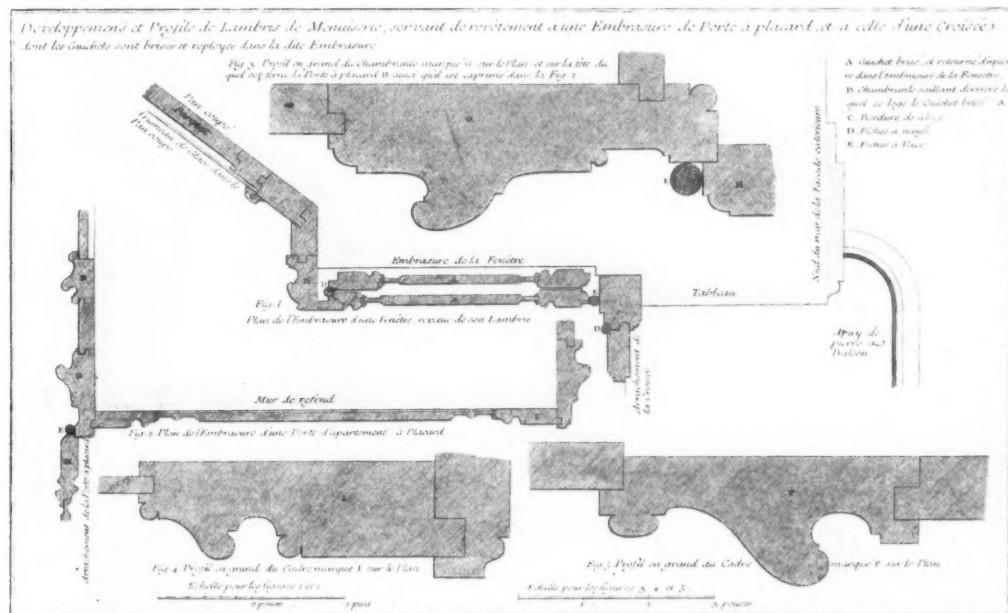
1774), another connoisseur who carried on the firm until 1752, and to whom we owe what little we know of his more celebrated father. The era of illustrated architectural magazines did not begin until the nineteenth century, but Du Cerceau set the fashion of publishing architectural designs in his *Les plus excellents bâtiments de France* in 1576-79, and was followed

in the next century by Marot. Jean Mariette conceived the idea of a collection on much more ambitious lines.

In 1727 he published the first volume of the three that have just been reprinted, and the two others appeared shortly afterwards. They all bore the date 1727, which is somewhat difficult to reconcile with the fact that some of the buildings illustrated (e.g., the Hôtel Jany) were certainly not completed till 1732. Professor Louis Hauteceur of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, who introduces and edits the reprint, makes the ingenious suggestion that Mariette simply re-used his

and 127. The edition at the Bibliothèque Nationale has two copies of No. 63.

My investigations in London libraries show that there is no copy of the 1727 edition at the British Museum or at the Soane Museum, and that our own copy in the R.I.B.A. Library is by far the most complete. But it is bound in two volumes instead of three, and contains only 501 plates instead of 562. Hence the collating of the old edition with the reprint becomes very difficult, and the following facts should be accepted with reserve. So far as I can ascertain, our



DETAILS OF WOODWORK FROM A DOORWAY
From the original edition of Mariette, *L'Architecture française*, 1727

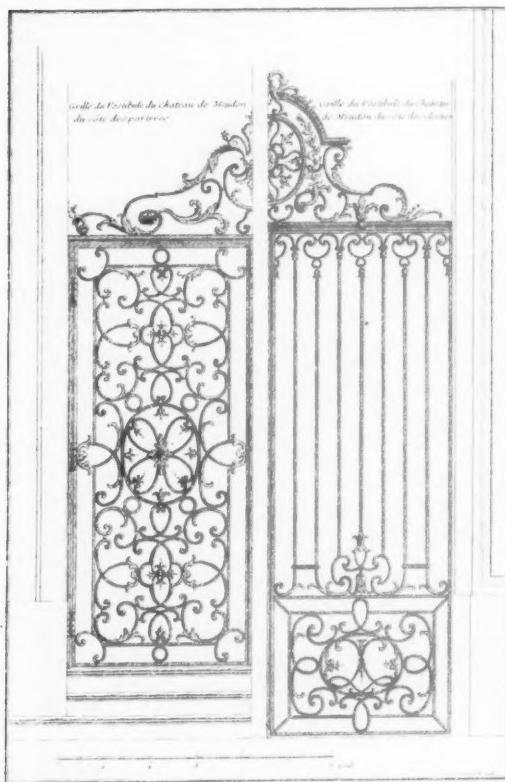
dated title page regardless of the actual date of publication, in order to save expense in alteration!

The whole collection comprises 562 engravings, some of which are double or folding plates. The work is a puzzle to a bibliographer, for in its original form it contained no index and the plates were not numbered. Sometimes they were bound in two volumes, sometimes in three, sometimes not at all. Thus it happens that even Paris appears to lack a perfect copy; at least so it would seem from the Introduction, where the editor is not quite definite about the copy at the Bibliothèque Nationale. The copy at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, from which many of his reproductions have evidently been made, is short of the plates numbered 1, 2, 3

old copy lacks four early churches (numbered 4, 11, 12, 13 in the reprint), the Hôtel Rouillé (119-121), the Hôtel Chaulnes (171-5), the Hôtel Desmares (190-1), and, unfortunately, 43 plates of the beautiful details of decoration and ironwork that constitute perhaps the most attractive part of the collection. The third volume at the R.I.B.A., uniform with these two, and entitled in pencil as "Vol. IV," is in fact Mariette's edition of *Le Grand Marot* (see below), but one of the title pages of *L'architecture française* (1727) has been added to it in error by the binder.

At the Victoria and Albert Museum Library there are two copies of the book, both incomplete. One was bequeathed by Lady Dilke several years ago, and is in

two volumes. The other is also in two volumes, which closely correspond to Volumes I and II of



GATE AT THE CHÂTEAU DE MEUDON
From the original edition of Mariette, *L'Architecture françoise*, 1727

1727, and contain 354 engravings as against 362 in the original edition.

It must be added that Mariette published in 1738 another volume of engravings of larger size, which included the Sorbonne, the Louvre, the Collège des Quatre Nations, and the châteaux of Versailles, Clagny, Marly, Meudon, Chantilly, Maisons, Bagnolet and Scéaux. There are copies of this volume in the Victoria and Albert Museum (82 plates) and the R.I.B.A. Library (76 plates). Lastly Mariette published *Le Grand Marot* (and the publishers of the 1727 reprint announce that, if it proves to be a success, they will reproduce the 1738 volume and *Le Grand Marot* too). When Jean Mariette's son, Jean-Pierre, gave up business in 1752, the publisher Janbot acquired all his

plates, and employed Jean-François Blondel to edit them. They subsequently appeared in three folio volumes in 1752-56. Thus it is that our own Library and others contain a most baffling series of volumes of Mariette's engravings, and that fact makes the appearance of the new edition all the more welcome, for in it all the plates are numbered, there is an index, and also alphabetical lists of the architects and buildings represented in the collection.

But apart from its rarity, this series of prints is of high artistic merit and interest. The engravings vary in quality, for they are the work of many hands. Most of them bear Mariette's own name, but among his coadjutors were Pierre le Pautre, Hérisset, Chevetot, and François Blondel. They include a great number of elevations, plans and sections of the principal town-houses of the period (seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries); similar but less numerous illustrations of châteaux and country houses, with some delightful lay-out plans of gardens; and a number of Jesuit and other churches built in Paris early in the seventeenth century. The third volume also contains a large number of detail drawings of altars, ceilings, panelling and iron-work, including some very interesting sections of panelling and mouldings, a feature seldom found in books of the kind. The last three plates (560-562) illustrate the remarkable "Machines" at Marly.

Nearly all the chief architects of the period are represented in the collection, especially the two Mansarts, L'Assurance, De Cotte, Blondel and Cartaud. The study of historical architecture is said to be on the wane to-day, and it is rumoured that the Orders are going into cold storage. But even the most confirmed modernist could find both pleasure and profit in a study of the skilful and noble planning of the Paris hôtels and of the provincial châteaux illustrated in these three sumptuous portfolios.

The Library

NOTES BY MEMBERS OF THE LITERATURE COMMITTEE ON RECENT PURCHASES

[These Notes are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.]

LICHTSPIELTHEATERBAUTEN. By Fritz Wilms. xvii—39 pp. 40. Berlin [1920]. [F. E. Hubsch Verlag.] 10s. 6d.

This book gives drawings and photographs of some sixteen German cinemas, by Herr Fritz Wilms, ranging in size from the two large Mercedes Palast theatres in Berlin to quite small ones like the Cinema Café in the Vaterland Building.

Several deviations from English practice may be noted. Except in one or two instances galleries are omitted and all seats are on one level; this causes the difficulty, in large halls, of making an excessive "throw" for the beam of the projector if the instrument is placed at the back of the hall; to obviate this the projection booth is put in the centre of the ceiling and worked in as a feature of the decorations, in conjunction with the lighting scheme. Another difference is the more usual use of "loges" or boxes along the back wall of the auditorium.

G. B. T.

"Historical" Architecture and Ancient Buildings

BY FREDK. R. HIORNS, F.S.A. [F.]

"There are two duties respecting national architecture whose importance it is impossible to over-rate; the first to render the architecture of the day historical; and the second to preserve, as the most precious of inheritances, that of past ages."—*John Ruskin.*

On (for convenience sake) enlarging or altering old buildings. . .
"A new building can be built exactly fitted for the uses it is needed for, with such art about it as our own days can furnish; while the old monument is left to tell its tale of change and progress, to hold out example and warning to us in the practice of the Arts; and thus the convenience of the public, the progress of modern art, and the cause of education, are all furthered at once."—*William Morris.*

A MID the confusion and disorder attaching to much of the life of to-day, one aspect of that unfortunate condition is clearly expressed in the desecration of towns and countryside by unsuitable building, and further emphasized by the grosser obtrusions of commercialism and advertisement. These signs and symptoms are, indeed, essentially expressive of the age—just as the blatant ugliness of certain recent forms of painting and sculpture (so-called) testify to our tendency to accept unnatural eccentricity, and the puerilities of ignorance, as substitutes for the merit that proceeds from talent and knowledge seriously applied to creative work. Yet, even so recently as a century ago, such distractions, in a generally harmonious condition of life, can be claimed to have been unknown, and the building and other practical arts to have been developed on lines that showed no obvious lack of accord with natural beauty or the valued cultural associations of polite life. To go backward from that time to the Middle Ages might well have revealed an increasingly satisfactory condition of harmony between the works of man and nature—just as it would have also emphasized a greater general variety, executive skill and interest in craftsmanship. In contrast with this are the technical fallacies and cheap vulgarities of to-day, that cast a blight upon the setting of life, once pleasant to look upon. It would, indeed, be the merest pretence to claim that—despite a leaven of admirable work that continues—the place of architecture in civilisation had done other than lose ground in the last hundred years; and notably so through the extensive removal, or virtual destruction by change, of precious survivals of ancient building. It was only forty years ago that William Morris felt justified in saying that the previous half century had, by improper restorations alone, been responsible for more damage than "the preceding three centuries of revolutionary violence, greed, and pedantic contempt." With other losses by removal since Morris's day and the continued, if lessened, restoration zeal of the intervening period, our mediaeval and Renaissance structures—with all they show us of the instinct for beauty embodied in the traditional methods and high technical skill of native craftsmen—have become less still; so that complete unspoilt examples of building, in an equally unspoilt environment, are become increasingly and deplorably rare. We are not only to be denied the

material expression of history, but the most potent of educative, aesthetic, influences.

Though half a century has passed since the depredations affecting old buildings, in the preceding fifty years, aroused action for their protection, it must be confessed that there still remains much uncertainty both as to the principles and correct executive practice governing conservation work. While a vast difference is apparent in the general outlook on this question, avoidable destruction and wrongly-treated "restorations" continue, though with this difference: that it can be said, with an approach to truth, that such misdeeds result to-day from a continued lack of clear appreciation of what has—in the changed circumstances—become a specialist branch of knowledge, rather than through either weakness in general building competence or the desire to do other than the right thing. In fact, conscious vandalism applied to our remaining ancient structures may now, surely, be regarded as almost impossible. For these broad reasons a book upon conservation work—or, more particularly, its detailed executive treatment—arrives most opportunely,* and its authorship, under the hand of Mr. A. R. Powys, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, marks it as entitled to serious attention. To those, indeed, who know the immensely valuable work carried on by "Anti-Scape," in the course of the half a century that has passed since its foundation by William Morris, John Ruskin, and others; who are aware of its scrupulous regard for the essential value of old structures and the importance of their preservation, as far as possible, unaltered; and who realise the patient accumulation of data and records bearing on technical methods by which conservation is best achieved, that Society has come to be looked upon as the highest authority on traditional building processes in this country, and—may we not say—the model of its kind in Europe. The subject with which Mr. Powys deals, however, has been, up till now, so little systematized and defined, that even a first attempt to formulate what may be regarded as a manual for the guidance of those seeking to give protection and continued life to the structural art of bygone ages can be justly held to be an event of importance. It is, therefore, unfortunate that, at the outset, we have to regret the author's rather strict limitation of his subject to methods of repair—avoiding, it would seem, any but the scantiest and, as it were, accidental, reference to the important basic principles applying to his subject, of which the detailed executive methods are, or should be, the expression. Even the attempted definition of the object of repair work (in Preface) seems obscure and questionable: "to preserve and give renewed life to fine and old buildings that have been neglected or are decaying, and in so doing to avoid making reproductions to take the place of damaged features or missing parts when *this involves the destruction and not the protection of what remains of the original work.*" The italics

* *Repair of Ancient Buildings*, by A. R. Powys, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 8vo. Lond. 1929. [J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.]

are ours. But may we not wonder at such an unexpected qualification, in apparent conflict with the author's other comments on p. 182, and certainly in opposition to Ruskin's dictum that attempts at copying old work decayed are, in any circumstances, not only wrong but " palpably impossible." On the most vital question of all, in this connection, what is to be our answer when claims for removal of old structures—often for no flimsy reasons—are made; on what grounds and to what extreme points can we reasonably defend them? Is a justification for their removal ever, indeed, to be admitted?—when, for example, they serve no use. Or, put conversely, in what circumstances can justification be found for the retention of buildings, apart from fulfilment of a functional purpose? Are there relative values in ancient buildings—so that a cathedral can be regarded as being on a different plane to, say, an equally ancient street, gateway, or bridge? Is a large town church of more value than a smaller one in the country? If work representing two or more periods is so arranged that the more ancient is covered—and in some cases the *form* of the building considerably changed—by the more recent, must the latter be preserved undisturbed and the original, or earlier, work continue to be disguised? Is such a course, if followed, showing a right respect for the intentions and ideas of those who produced the building? And why, exactly, does Mr. Powys in such a case advise the reader (p. 193) that an attempt to recover or expose *original forms* too often produces difficulties in regard to the *replacing of missing features*, and induces uneasy doubts in those who enjoy ancient workmanship? If we, indeed, deprecate the attempted replacement of missing features, why should that consideration arise to thwart our respect for and desire to see what a building was *originally* meant to look like and to be? And would the discouragement of attempts to expose original work apply equally if the false covering was, say, of the mid-Victorian era? Should wooden props, shoring and sheeting, often so destructive of effect in beautiful ruins, be really advocated—without qualification—as permanent supports? Here the artist's and architect's view may well differ from that of the archaeologist. May we not also feel that the archaeologist, rather than the artist, would speak in favour of view 17, contrasted with that of 18, illustrating a part of Chester Cathedral, even though the "Restoration" treatment may be inherently wrong? The important section of the book that deals with decay in stone facings is of special interest. While showing the great utility—among other methods—of using the adaptable roofing tile, set in mortar, for smaller repairs or renewals of odd shape or in restricted positions, it is satisfactory to note that Mr. Powys supports the common-sense view admitting the use of new stone when, as must often be the case, that course seems most suitable. The frontispiece—illustrating the South Aisle of Henley-in-Arden Church * after repairs effected in 1922—shows how finely repairs to decayed walling can be done. A general point, made in discussing the possible application of essentially modern methods of repair may be specially commended—that, except in extreme and abnormal cases,

* Mr. Powys' index needs extension, for it makes no mention of this work, either in illustration or text. And there are many other important omissions.

repairs to an old building should be by the means that were traditional when it came into being. It is definitely related to the point already noticed—that we should regard ourselves as under an obligation to abstain from avoidable changes in aesthetic relations, as originally intended. Is paint (p. 82), involving colour changes that may be aesthetically damaging, really a suitable material for arresting decay in stone? A similar point may well be made relative to the disfiguring wire or plate glass guards that often afford protection to ancient or costly glass, and which cannot serve its function, and produce its proper effect, under such conditions—any more than a building, so disfigured, looks as it was meant to. While, like the author, we may delight in the beauty of ancient glass, plain or coloured, and dislike intensely the introduction of vulgar modern stained glass windows into old (or new) churches—as with many of those, by Wren, that have suffered so terribly by expensive and tasteless re-glazing—it would seem that Mr. Powys has little encouragement to give to the present-day glass painter.* The whole book, indeed, while usefully setting out the details of repair work, constantly suggests debatable questions—only a few of which has it been possible to touch upon. One other, that is often obscured in doubt—and Mr. Powys skims over it, ever so lightly—is the question of additions to ancient structures. There can be few to-day who would needlessly mar a beautiful and harmoniously weathered old building by attaching to, or even placing near, it a modern addition. But when the latter is called for by practical necessities of an imperative kind—to meet which no reasonably suitable alternative offers itself—need there be opposition, hesitations, or apologies for the adoption of a perfectly commonsense, natural process that has received the unvarying sanction of the ages? For effective use in a building is fundamental—and provides, at the same time, its justification and most sure defence. Nor need the dangerous principle of grading old buildings into categories of value be introduced, so as to make a claim for some to be exempt from the rule of necessity applicable to lesser examples. Casting an eye upon an instance of great controversial interest at the moment it is difficult to see why a "live" church should not be treated as such—though a necessary addition may be suitably admitted in the case of an ancient mansion, and present-day extensions welded on, with little protest or comment, to, shall we say, so noble an example of early 19th century building as the Bank of England. And—leaving aside the teaching and practice of history—is anything to be found in Ruskin or Morris to support the neglect of functional necessity in building? There may be the best of reasons for avoiding imitations of ancient styles,—an irrational process ever to be deplored—and for politely evading undue obtrusion of the new before the old. But that is another matter, and to those of us who believe that the best standard of the building craft of to-day can hold its own with that of the past, it seems a false and unjustifiable position to discourage or forbid—in the supposed interests of ancient structures—legitimate opportunities for contemporary architects and craftsmen. We are on safe ground, it would seem, if

* By the by, is the reference to lead *calms* correct?

we follow Ruskin's "two duties respecting national architecture," and it is best to leave it at that.

The wide scope of Mr. Powys' book is indicated in the variety of chapter headings:—General advice, surveys, supports and protective works, foundations and walling generally, timber roofs and other carpentry, glazing, plastering, wall paintings, and so on. It would require more competence and courage than we can profess to question the detailed advice—illustrated with great clearness in photographic views and by Mr. J. E. M. Macgregor's admirable drawings—that Mr. Powys provides out of a wealth of collected facts and personal knowledge. With his reasonable plea for the avoidance of rigid dogmatism, in dealing with the widely varying and delicately balanced conditions that arise in repair work, we entirely agree. And, as he suggests, we can most effectively learn how such works should be treated by study of actual examples evolved under such masters of sympathetic conservation as Professor W. R. Lethaby, Mr. William Wier, and Mr. Ernest E. Bowden. To them and others who work, unobtrusively yet most helpfully, in the effective defence of ancient work the cause of true architecture owes a considerable debt. For the basis of such conservation is application of the best technical knowledge and skill, on traditional lines, under the guidance of common sense. The essentially practical character of the advice contained in this book makes that fact increasingly clear, and its general utility as a guide is hardly in doubt. But the real cause for satisfaction is that we have now a work, with a weight of authority behind it, that—revised and amplified in the subsequent editions that we hope will be called for—may be expected to, in time, take its place as a standard work upon a subject of supreme importance to the art of architecture. There can, indeed, be no one, moved by genuine concern for the condition and the ultimate state of our traditional building crafts, but will welcome, and wish the best aspect of success to, this much-needed and ably composed mentor of the science and art of conservation.

NOTES ON SOME RECENT FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

By GRAHAME B. TUBBS [A.]

Colin Biart was engaged on many buildings in France during Francis I's reign, but his exact status was, until recently, uncertain. Was he a master mason, or a creative artist—in fact, one of the first professional French architects? This is the question that M. Lesueur has tried to answer as a result of his researches, published in the October number of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. After studying the original documents and accounts connected with buildings with which Biart is known to have been associated, such as the Blois, Amboise and Gayon and the Bridge of Notre Dame, Paris, he comes to the conclusion that his position was more nearly that of the architect, in the modern sense, than the master craftsman of mediæval times.

The new *Palais de la Méditerranée* at Nice by MM. C. and M. Dalmas is the chief interest of *La Construction Moderne* for 20 October. The building is the result of a two-stage competition initiated by large hotel interests of the Côte d'Azur. The jury was presided over by M.

Nénot, and was large and of rather curious composition, consisting as it did of nine members, including architects (nominated both by the Hotel Company and by the competitors), two hotel directors and two literary men. The plans were given in previous issue in 1927. The scheme consists of a Casino on the ground floor (with offices for Messrs. Cook's and the Bar de la Frigate), while the upper part contains a first class hotel. The elevations are a very free and modern interpretation of classical form. In the issue of this magazine for 27 October is a photograph of a war memorial at Lyons, by M. Tony Garnier. This consists of a wide, stepped pylon, on one side of which the names of the dead are carved, while on the other is a circular medallion by M. Larrivé, showing War, represented by a nude woman of brutal type, smiting blindly with a sword, against a background of flames.

Among the American magazines for October perhaps the most interesting is the *Architectural Record*, which gives most of its space to the very interesting decoration of the Integrity Trust Company, Philadelphia, by the distinguished Franco-American architect, M. Paul Cret. This is a luxuriously appointed Bank in a good district, and M. Cret has contrived a most sumptuous effect by using new and rare materials in a thoroughly modern manner. The chief feature is a cheque desk made of bronze and monel metal, with an illuminated glass obelisk in the centre. The magazine also has articles on Swedish brickwork (with large scale detail photographs), and on the Van Nelle tobacco factory at Rotterdam.

An appreciation, with many reproductions, of the work of an English architectural etcher, Sidney Tushingham, is given in *Pencil Points* for September, and Kineton Parkes pays him a well deserved tribute. E. I. Freese describes the testing of set squares and other instruments in a new series of articles on "The Geometry of Architectural Drafting." This month's issue also contains the first part of an instructive historical paper on the Spanish Mission Buildings of California, from which so much of recent work of this State is derived. They are mostly built by the Franciscans, who succeeded the Jesuits, and who worked in conjunction with the Spanish authorities, notably with the Governor, José Galvez, from about 1768 onwards. Modern versions of this style can be seen in the October number of *California Arts and Architecture*. The Hawthorne School, Beverly Hills, is an essay in the style, although much more ambitious than its eighteenth century prototypes. The October issue of the *Architectural Forum* contains the new building in Philadelphia for N. W. Ayer and Son, which is a semi-skyscraper, with no projecting mouldings, consisting of thirteen storeys, the upper three being set back. There are also photographs of three gardens for which Miss Ruth Dean was awarded the Medal of Honour in the Architectural League Exhibition, 1929, and an article on cold storage buildings showing how the problem of infiltration of heat is dealt with. The construction section contains a long article on the modern use of marble, and gives detailed information about the various kinds of marble, their most suitable uses, and the best methods of maintaining them in good condition after the building is completed. The majority of the marbles mentioned are American varieties, but the products of well-known European quarries are also described.

The winning design, by J. D. Murphy, for the Paris Prize, the most coveted students' "pot" in America, is given in the September number of the *Bulletin of the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design*. This year's subject was "A Monument to the Spirit of the West."

The *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* has plans and views of the 20-storey Beaver Hall Building at Montreal, and the Canadian magazine, *Construction* (September), prints a long paper by Mr. Moritz Kahn (of Albert Kahn, Inc.), advocating the further use of quantity surveyors in the United States, showing the great saving that they can effect, and pointing out that America is 100 years behind England in this respect.

Among the German publications the October *Was-muths* gives, firstly, fresh evidence of the great vogue for sport that has arisen in Central Europe since conscription was abolished. The examples include stadiums at Vienna, the University of Freiburg, Karlsruhe, and Nuremberg; in the last-named a gymnasium has been ingeniously contrived under the seats of the grand stand. Among other items there is an article by Mr. Hope Baggenal on an architect's impression of Germany, another on the newest Parisian theatre, the Pigalle, and one on the problems raised by the introduction of the "Talkie," illustrated by Herr Mendelsohn's very interesting *Universum Cinema*, Berlin.

Innen Dekoration (October), besides many examples of recent furniture designs, gives a number of photographs of a bungalow at Eastbourne, by Mr. J. D. Clarke [F.I.], while the November *Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration* devotes nearly all its space to photographs of the very interesting decoration of the remarkable new Norddeutscher Lloyd liner, the *Bremen*, and gives some photographs of sculptures in a new technique, by Pablo Gargallo, of Paris. He indicates the different planes by the use of thin sheets of flat metal, while wire and thin rods give the outline of the features and draperies. They are extremely clever, and give most surprisingly realistic effects.

The Spanish *Revista di Arquitectura* of Buenos Ayres (October) describes the buildings at a Barcelona Exhibition, while *Arquitectura* (Madrid) gives measured drawings of the mediæval brick-built "Tower of the Hermit" at Avila, the new Tennis Club at San Sebastian, and a house for a nobleman at Madrid. The Dutch *Bouwkundig Weekblad : Architectura* shows drawings and photographs of the reconstruction and re-equipping of a theatre at the Hague.

Correspondence

JAUFFRED AND GARIEL V. SUNLIGHT:
LEGALISED STANDARDS OF ADEQUATE
DAYLIGHT.

9 Gray's Inn Square,
London, W.C.1.
11 December 1929.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Travers, in his letter to THE JOURNAL of 7 December objects to any suggestion that certain

methods of measuring and predetermining daylight have been legalised or have any force of law. It was not, however suggested that they had.

Mr. Travers is confusing the methods of measurement and predetermination used in the case with the standards of adequate light laid down in *Semon v. Bradford Corporation* (1922 2 Ch.).

This judgment has not only been quoted and applied in subsequent judgments, as if binding upon all Courts of first instance, but has also been quoted and approved by the Court of Appeal. Until, therefore, it has been overruled by the House of Lords, it would appear to be somewhat dangerous for architects to accept Mr. Travers's dictum that it has "no more legal force than the old 45 degrees rule."

Mr. Travers also complains that I described myself as the author of the methods which were used in this case to ascertain whether the plaintiffs had or had not "suffered legal damage," i.e., whether they had been left with light above or below the Semon standard of adequacy. If he will refer again to your issue of 7 December he will find that the only claim to authorship of the methods used was that made inferentially by the witnesses. It was, in fact, necessary for the author of the explanatory note to be particularly careful on this point, because at that time copyright in the methods referred to had been claimed by a provincial architect, and an action in connection was pending in the Courts.

It may be noted that the facts in the Semon case were ascertained by means of methods quite different from those used by witnesses on both sides in the case quoted. In 1922 the methods now generally used had not in fact been perfected.—Yours faithfully,

PERCY J. WALDRAM, F.S.I.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY SACRISTY.*

It was announced at the end of October that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster had set up a special committee to review the various schemes for the provision of a sacristy which had been submitted to the Westminster Abbey authorities; to investigate any of them which merited further consideration, and to advise the Dean and Chapter on the whole question.

The committee has now completed its task, and its report will be presented to the Dean and Chapter in the near future. The members have been able to arrive at a unanimous report, which they hope will prove to be a satisfactory solution of the controversy which has raged since the suggested site for the sacristy was first announced. Archbishop Lord Davidson presided, and the other members of the Committee were Sir William Llewellyn, President of the Royal Academy, Sir Banister Fletcher, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. C. R. Peers, President of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. J. F. Green, acting Chairman of the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Lord Newton, and Sir Kynaston Studd.

* From *The Times*, 11 December.

The Proposed Charing Cross Bridge

The question of the proposed Charing Cross Bridge is creating widespread interest. *The Times* of 7 December published a leader on the subject, expressing the opinion that the L.C.C., while rightly desiring to seize a present opportunity, had been too precipitate in going forward with the matter, and that it was not only the legitimate business, but the duty, of public bodies to criticize such matters from an aesthetic standpoint. The responsibility of the promoters to posterity was indicated.

We print below in order of date some of the letters which have appeared in *The Times* since our last issue on this subject. On 4 December Mr. H. V. Lanchester [F.] wrote :—

To the Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—The case for reconsideration of the official scheme has been so clearly put by the President of the R.I.B.A. and other eminent architects that I should not deem it necessary to write in support of their views but for the suggestion made by Captain Swinton that, while admitting the possibility of reorganising passenger traffic at a low level on the Surrey side, it would not be practicable to deal with the goods traffic on the same lines.

Having gone carefully into this aspect of the question I am convinced that not only is it practicable, but that a very greatly improved organisation of such traffic could be devised, partly carried by tube construction, but delivering at suitable levels for general convenience, and affording facilities for direct underground communication with Smithfield and Covent Garden Markets. The cost of this work would be largely recouped by enhanced values and amenity in the large area south of the Thames, which would be freed from the obstructive railway viaducts, and might thus form part of a fine comprehensive scheme for the improvement of London on both sides of the river.

No costly plan for a bridge and its approaches should be accepted until the economic implications of such a scheme have been explored, as, if the present official plan were adopted, there is little doubt that the next generation will condemn us for having saddled them with a huge expenditure on work which has but little purpose in relation to the essential problem of reorganising London traffic.—Your obedient servant,

H. V. LANCHESTER,
President of the S.E. Society of Architects,
Past President of the Town Planning Institute.

The Times of the same date (4 December) contained the following letter from Sir Percy C. Simmons :—

To the Editor of The Times.

Sir,—With reference to the letters which are appearing in your columns from critics of this scheme, may I say that in regard to an important proposal of this character which has been adopted by the Council in close co-operation with the Ministry of Transport, and will shortly come before Parliament for consideration, I feel that it would scarcely be proper that the Council, as promoters of this scheme, should enter into a Press controversy? The Bill will, it is expected, in due course be inquired into by Parliament, who will give, as always, an impartial and unbi-

ased decision on the scheme in the light of such evidence as may be placed before it. I think it right to communicate with you in this sense, in case silence in the Press should be taken to indicate the absence of an adequate answer to our critics.—I am, yours faithfully,

PERCY C. SIMMONS,
Chairman of the Improvements Committee
of the London County Council.

Lord Esher's and Professor Adshead's letters appeared on 5 December :—

To the Editor of "The Times,"

Sir,—With great respect to Sir Percy Simmons, may I say that it seems to me quite "proper" (his expression) to ask the County Council to give to the public, through the Press, the fullest information about the Charing Cross scheme. Why should Londoners not see sketches and a model of the proposed vast change in the aspect of their City? Why should they not see the form of question put to Sir E. Lutyens and his reply?

Sir Banister Fletcher was not writing lightly, in a controversial spirit. He was expressing the doubts of the greatest expert authority in the country. Can these doubts be disregarded? If the County Council press on their Bill there is only one course open to Parliament—to throw it out. I sincerely hope that Lord Crawford, who so adequately represents the Fine Art Commission and the Royal Institute of British Architects in Parliament, will take steps to see that the proposed Bill is not hurried through until the project is understood and more widely approved.—Yours faithfully,

ESHER.

To the Editor of "The Times,"

Sir,—As Sir Banister Fletcher and Mr. Davidge point out in *The Times* to-day, a great variety of schemes for a new Charing Cross Bridge by anonymous authors have been under consideration during the last 20 years. These schemes were collected together and exhibited quite recently by the London Society, and although immature they were of great value as an indication of the many treatments that are possible.

Until the official scheme was produced in *The Times* of Saturday the public had had no opportunity of seeing it. This great London improvement will rank in importance with Nash's Regent Street, begun 100 years ago, and nothing that has been carried out since then can compare with it in the extent of redevelopment that is involved.

Why rush so stupendous an undertaking, and why throw away this magnificent opportunity for properly developing both embankments, which is what the construction of a new bridge really entails? The full significance of all the possibilities involved can only be properly realised by the holding of a great competition—a competition in which the many excellent and varied proposals that have already been made could be more fully developed, together with others as yet unexplored. Quite apart from such controversial questions as to whether the bridge should terminate on the Strand or as to whether the station should come up to the Embankment on the South side, the pre-

sent scheme, as published, is hopelessly confused ; it is nothing more than an attempt to avoid small obstacles, minor engineering difficulties, and every sort of obstruction which more mature consideration and further negotiation could undoubtedly remove. Not only does this official scheme lack all architectural dignity, but should it be carried out as now submitted great possibilities for financial recoupment and of enhanced values will be lost.

—Yours faithfully,

S. D. ADSHEAD,

*Professor of Town Planning, London University,
University of London, University College,
Gower Street, W.C.1.
3 December.*

We print Sir Reginald Blomfield's letter of 6 December and the President's, which was published on 7 December :
To the Editor of The Times—

SIR,—I think all who are concerned about this vital matter will be grateful to *The Times* for opening its columns to the discussion of the official scheme before it is too late. As usual, owing to the way things are done, the discussion could only be taken up at the last moment. At the meeting of the L.C.C. on Tuesday last Sir Percy Simmons is reported as saying :—

" He did not say it was more than a coincidence that the correspondence in the Press only started last week, the very week that Sir Edwin Lutyens was on his way to India and had no opportunity of controvorting the Press campaign."

That the correspondence only started some 10 days ago was " no more than a coincidence," and this was due to the fact that it was only within the last two or three weeks that it was reported that the L.C.C. were intending to proceed at once with their Bill. The first I personally heard of that intention was a mere rumour at a meeting of the Thames Bridges Conference on 14 November last. In the circumstances it was obviously necessary that the technical objections to the scheme should be formulated and published with the least possible delay ; and this is in fact what has actually been done. May I suggest to Sir Percy quite a different inference from that at which he hints ? It is that, instead of endeavouring to rush the Bill through Parliament, time should be allowed for Sir Edwin Lutyens to answer the very serious objections raised by architects to this scheme with which he is connected, and also for that further investigation of the scheme in all its bearings asked for by the R.I.B.A.

Sir Percy said that " the scheme is largely an engineering problem." I venture to differ from him. I have a profound admiration for engineers, including the distinguished engineers who have prepared this scheme ; but I admire them within their own province, and their province is constructional work, not town planning and architecture, which are vitally important in this connection. Sir Percy adds that there has been no criticism from engineers. I would suggest that the reason why there has been no criticism from engineers is that the engineers have wisely refrained from criticising matters which are not within their competence. From the remarks made by Admiral Hunter, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Culpin, we may hope that the L.C.C. may yet reconsider its scheme and avoid what has been described as a

monumental blunder. The technical criticism of the official scheme has been made at the very earliest opportunity by men who have made a close study of the subject and cannot be brushed aside as of no account. The objections to the scheme as it stands are far too serious.—Your obedient servant,

REGINALD BLOMFIELD.

Frogner, Hampstead, 5 December.

To the Editor of The Times—

SIR,—Sir Percy Simmons's speech in the County Council last Tuesday, 3 December, in recommending the adoption of the draft Bill for the Charing Cross scheme calls for a reply.

I would point out that the so-called " coincidence " of which Sir Percy spoke lies in the fact that the official scheme was not published in *The Times* until last Saturday, but this matter has, I think, been effectively answered by Sir Reginald Blomfield in *The Times* of to-day. The Press campaign of correspondence of which Sir Percy Simmons complains began immediately upon the publication in the Press of the official scheme and could not begin before that publication, as the public had no opportunity of seeing the scheme and there was nothing tangible to criticise. So much for the small matter of the " coincidence."

Now, with regard to authoritative criticism of what was at the time a very nebulous proposition. Sir Percy Simmons must remember that when he introduced the subject in the L.C.C. on 30 July, as reported in *The Times* on 31 July, he had actually before him the criticism submitted by the Greater London Regional Planning Committee, of which I am the chairman. This criticism, which was also published in your issue of 31 July, was by no means late ; indeed, I thought at the time that it was even indecently early !

I do not wish to forget, in the slightest degree, the magnificent way that Sir Percy Simmons has carried through these negotiations for a road bridge, for which he deserves our unstinted thanks. I simply advocate delay in order that all the complicated aspects of the scheme may be adequately examined by responsible and competent authorities. I therefore advise, as I did on 4 November in my inaugural address as President at the R.I.B.A. :—

(1) That a scale model be prepared of the whole site to be dealt with.

(2) That a public competition should be advertised forthwith, without any conditions, for a treatment of the required scheme.

This is no matter for merely carping criticism, but as long as doubts exist as to the best treatment of this vast and far-reaching project it is only reasonable and right that there should be time for further consideration and suggestions. I plead in the interest of present and future Londoners, who have a right to the best scheme that can be devised by us, who are the trustees, not only for the present but for the future of London.—Your obedient servant,

BANISTER FLETCHER.

1, King's Bench Walk, E.C.4, 6 December.

In addition to those published above, letters have been published in *The Times* from Sir Owen Williams, Mr. Percy Lovell (London Society), and Mr. D. S. MacColl.

National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE HELD AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ON 10 OCTOBER 1929

REPORT BY THE R.I.B.A. DELEGATE, MR. T. R. MILBURN [F.]

I beg to report that I duly attended this Conference on 10 October, and was present at the formal opening of the Conference by the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, and heard addresses on "Tuberculosis on Tyneside: A Sociological Survey," by Henry A. Mess, Esq., and Councillor John Barker, followed by further papers on "The Factors that Produce Adult Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by Dr. Edouard Rist, of Paris, Dr. A. F. Bernard Shaw, Dr. C. G. R. Goodwin, and Sir Thomas Oliver, M.D. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Philip, of Edinburgh, and a reasonable amount of discussion was allowed after the reading of each of these papers.

The Conference was well attended, and consisted of medical practitioners, medical officers, and laymen from all parts of Great Britain interested in the prevention of tuberculosis.

Interesting and outstanding points from the papers might be condensed as follows:—

That overcrowding is not always coincident with the proportion of deaths from tuberculosis.

The lamentable ignorance of people in not taking means to prevent the initial growth and spread of tuberculosis.

The question of milk supply and the small quantity of persons, I think 7 per cent., who availed themselves of the opportunity of taking milk that was certified tubercular free.

The best means of bringing home to the people themselves matters of hygiene and health.

That everyone born at some time or other is tubercular, and that adults have the germs in their bodies from birth only waiting favourable conditions.

Dr. Edouard Rist, of Paris, made the statement that the date of this tubercularisation could be fixed by examination.

Bad housing was stated to be the worst factor in the development of tuberculosis, not only in cities, but in small market towns and even in villages. There were cases of tuberculosis where the conditions were ideal, where no contact had been made with infective cases, and where there was no family history to account for it, yet tuberculosis had developed through causes that could not be ascertained.

A great deal of time, of course, was devoted in the papers of the treatment of patients under the second and advanced stages.

The whole of Sir Thomas Oliver's paper was devoted to the industrial side of tuberculosis and dust, the question of spreading of fine dust from granite, stone, gold dust, and dust, in fact, from all industrial processes and their effects.

One working-man speaker spoke very strongly on the relation of tuberculosis to low wages, insufficient food, and claimed that tuberculosis was a class disease. This, however, was shown not to be so, as although every sympathy could be extended to the very poor, and acknow-

ledgement made that tuberculosis was probably more severe in the crowded areas, yet a good many victims are claimed from the better class homes where food and surroundings would not enter into the case at all.

My general impression of the Conference was that the papers were most interesting, but if I could make any criticism, it would be that the papers were too long and too little time was left for discussion.

I joined to some extent in the discussions and reported that I was representing the Royal Institute of British Architects, and pleaded for a close co-operation between the Association and the Royal Institute of British Architects. My point was that architects and builders of houses could only enter the question from the preventive side, and spoke of what I called stuffy bedrooms and that the tenants of houses could not be altogether blamed for not having their rooms well aired, although I admitted that every modern house had reasonable windows and means of ventilation. Economic conditions had so restricted the cost of the new working-class houses that very often in small bedrooms beds have to be placed quite close or underneath the windows, and you cannot expect people to open their windows in very cold and windy weather. To my mind the ventilation of small bedrooms is just as important as the question of overcrowding or putting too many houses to the acre. It is very difficult to find a solution to the question of ventilation of bedrooms, and the fact that so many of the new houses are erected along main roads, the abnormal noise now on highways adds to the difficulty.

There is no question that ventilation without draught can be obtained best from ordinary sash windows by making a deep sill and having an air space at the meeting board, but most of the new houses are fitted with casement windows, and here it is more difficult to get ventilation without draughts.

Sir Robert Philip, in his summing up at the end of the meeting, assured me that it was the earnest desire of the National Association of Prevention of Tuberculosis to enter into close co-operation with any society or institute that would be of help, and that the Association was already in touch with the Royal Institute of British Architects, and had issued leaflets on the very point I spoke about, namely, the aeration of bedrooms.

I have not attended the papers which dealt with the more medical side of the question, nor visited the hospitals, but hope I have covered the points which affect the Royal Institute of British Architects.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.

The King, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Scotland, has approved the appointment of Mr. James Miller, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., to be a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland, in the room of the late Sir Robert Stodart Lorimer.

LONDON BUILDING ACTS COMMITTEE.

The attention of the London Building Acts Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects has been directed to regulations made at various times by the London County Council governing the erection of certain classes of London buildings. These regulations are not usually included in the copies of the Building Acts in general use, and the Committee consider that their publication in the JOURNAL may be helpful to all concerned.

Regulations 130 and 132, refer to the Cubical extent, height, etc., permitted for buildings used for trade or manufacture.

Regulation 130 refers to buildings which are entirely in one occupation and Regulation 132 to buildings which are used for trade in the lower portion and for other purposes in the upper storeys.

LOUIS BLANC,

Hon. Secretary, London Building Acts Committee.

The text is as follows:—

REGULATION 130.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO APPLICATIONS UNDER PART III OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

Additional cubical extent.

1. No application for consent to the provision of additional cubical extent shall be entertained in respect of a building which is or is to be in more than one occupation.

2. All consents shall be subject to such fire-extinguishing appliances being provided as may in the opinion of the Council be necessary, and to direct telephonic communication being established with a London Fire Brigade station if required by the Council.

3. No heating, lighting, electrical or ventilating arrangements shall be installed unless and until a detailed specification of the proposals has been submitted to and approved by the Council, and except in accordance with such approved specification.

4. Arrangements for lessening the danger from fire in premises in respect of which consent is given shall be properly maintained. Premises will be liable to inspection by the chief officer of the London Fire Brigade to ensure such proper maintenance.

5. In dealing with applications in respect of buildings of the various classes set out hereunder, the following principles shall be considered in conjunction therewith. In any case they may be varied or other conditions imposed, as the Council thinks fit. These regulations are to be considered in conjunction with the provisions of the Act, and in no way as a modification of those provisions.

(A) As regards buildings not more than one storey in height in one occupation, and used exclusively for the manufacture of boilers or machinery in metal, and for all kinds of metal work in connection with metal-framed structures, such cubical extent may be allowed as may in the opinion of the Council be reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, provided that—

(i.) The building be more than two miles distant from St. Paul's Cathedral if the operations of smelting or melting be carried on therein.

(ii.) The building, including fittings and fixtures, but excluding doors, windows, skylights, lantern lights and their frames, be constructed throughout of incombustible materials.

(iii.) Any portion of the building used for the manufacture or storage of oils or varnishes, moulds, models,

frames, patterns or other substances or articles of a combustible nature, be properly and efficiently separated from, and not included in, the portion of the building in respect of which additional cubical extent may be allowed and do not exceed the limits prescribed in the Act.

(B) As regards buildings of more than one storey in height in one occupation and used exclusively for the use, manufacture or storage of non-inflammable or fire-resisting or incombustible materials, such cubical extent may be allowed as may in the opinion of the Council be reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, provided that—

(i.) The height of the building do not, except with the consent of the Council, exceed 80 feet, measured from the pavement level to the underside of the ceiling of the topmost storey.

(ii.) The building be not less than 40 feet from any other building, except where it is entirely separated therefrom by an imperforate wall of the thickness required by the London Building Act, 1894, and of the full height of the higher building throughout.

(iii.) The building be constructed throughout of incombustible material, and the doors, windows, skylights, lantern lights and their frames be constructed of fire-resisting materials.

(iv.) All floors be imperforate except as hereinafter provided, and be furnished with scuppers to carry off water poured on during a fire.

(v.) All constructional ironwork below the level of the surface of the floor of the topmost storey be protected by not less than two inches of incombustible material.

(vi.) All openings in the external walls or roofs, excepting staircase windows and shop windows on the ground floor, when the show spaces are separated from the main building by fire-resisting enclosures, be fitted with fire-resisting frames filled in with fire-resisting doors, shutters or glazing, a sufficient portion of the filling of the openings above the ground storey being made so as to be easily opened from the outside in order to facilitate the ingress of firemen.

(vii.) Vertical shafts for staircases, staircase enclosures, lifts, hoists, shafts or trunks for pipes or wires, and other leads and horizontal ducts, be properly and efficiently separated by walls and fire-resisting doors from the divisions in respect of which additional cubical extent is required, and from any other division communicating therewith, and be so arranged that the access to such shafts or ducts from any floor shall be provided with a secondary incombustible enclosure with self-closing fire-resisting doors.

(viii.) If any vertical shafts be roofed, the roofs be constructed of light frames, filled in with thin glass and protected on the outside by strong wireguards, and the shafts be carried up not less than three feet above any adjoining roofs.

In the case of a shaft not carried up to and through the roof, it be sealed over at the top with solid incombustible material not less than six inches thick.

(ix.) All horizontal trunks, ducts, etc., be enclosed with solid incombustible material not less than three inches thick.

(x.) Any portion of the building used for packing or for the storage of packages be properly and efficiently separated from the portion of the building in respect of which additional cubical extent may be allowed.

(xi.) When the building is more than two storeys above the ground storey, and the total extent between party walls exceeds one million cubic feet, there be provided at least one unenclosed staircase constructed of brick and concrete, affording access to all floors and the roof through the outer air, without any internal communication with the building.

(xii.) If the building exceed 250,000 cubic feet, $\frac{1}{3}$ th at least of the total length of the boundaries of the site do abut upon a thoroughfare or thoroughfares not less than 40 feet wide.

If the building exceed 1,000,000 cubic feet, $\frac{1}{3}$ th at least of the total length of the boundaries of the site do abut upon a thoroughfare or thoroughfares not less than 40 feet wide.

If the building exceed 2,000,000 cubic feet, $\frac{1}{3}$ th at least of the total length of the boundaries of the site do abut upon a thoroughfare or thoroughfares not less than 40 feet wide.

If the building exceed 3,000,000 cubic feet, $\frac{1}{3}$ ths at least of the total length of the boundaries of the site do abut upon a thoroughfare or thoroughfares not less than 40 feet wide.

If the building exceed 4,000,000 cubic feet, the site be an island site.

(c) As regards buildings of more than one storey in height in one occupation and used for the sale and storage or manufacture, but not for storage purposes only, of goods of a non-fire-resisting nature, or used for the purposes of a trade involving the use of materials of a non-fire-resisting nature, additional cubical extent may be allowed, subject to the provisos (i.) to (xii) set out in paragraph (b), and provided also that—

(xiii.) The basements be entirely cut off from the ground floor and upper floors of the building and approached only by a separate means of access from the outside of the building.

(xiv.) Any lifts from the basements be adjacent to an external wall or do have no internal communication with the storeys above.

(xv.) No division or cell on any floor formed by the vertical and horizontal separations do exceed 500,000 cubic feet, and the floor area of such division or cell do not exceed 40,000 square feet.

(xvi.) Every floor be of the thickness required by the Council, such thickness not being less than 6 inches.

(d) As regards buildings of not more than three storeys in height in one occupation and used as motor garages or car-sheds, or for other similar purposes, such cubical extent may be allowed as may in the opinion of the Council be reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, provided that—

(i.) The building be constructed throughout of incombustible materials, and be completely separated by imperforate walls from adjoining properties.

(ii.) Any store for petrol be completely separated from the main building.

(iii.) Any portion of the main building used for the manufacture or storage of varnishes or oils, or moulds, models, frames, patterns or other substances or articles of a combustible nature, be properly and efficiently separated from and not included in the portion for which additional cubical extent may be allowed and do not exceed the limits prescribed in the Act.

Openings in party walls.

6. Applications for consent to openings larger than those allowed by the Act in party walls separating divisions of cubical extent will not be entertained unless the buildings affected be constructed throughout of incombustible materials, and unless—

(i.) The openings be fitted with double doors or shutters in accordance with the provisions of the Act at a distance apart of not less than one-fourth of the full width of the proposed opening.

(ii.) The width of all such openings taken together on each floor do not exceed one-half of the length of the party wall on each floor in which they occur.

MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the Council.

The County Hall,
Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.
October 1928.

REGULATION 132.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908—

REGULATION 132.

2. Regulation 132, which is based on a decision of 23 June 1925 (p. 939) is as follows :—

Buildings to which section 17 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, applies and in which no portion above the ground-floor storey is used for trade or manufacture or for warehouse purposes, may be erected to a height not exceeding 100 feet, measured from the pavement level to the underside of the ceiling of the top-most storey, provided that, if such a building be erected to a greater height than 80 feet measured on the foregoing basis, the following conditions, in addition to any other conditions which the Buildings Acts Committee may consider necessary in any particular case, shall be complied with :—(i) that fire appliances, to include an approved automatic sprinkler installation, shall be provided throughout the whole of the building, including that portion used for other than trade, manufacture or warehouse purposes, and (ii) that the portion of the building above the ground-floor storey, shall be entirely cut off from the portion used for trade, manufacture or warehouse purposes.

We are of opinion that the regulation might be extended to permit the first-floor storey of any building to which the regulation applies to be included in the trade or warehouse portion of such building, subject to the height of the ceiling of the first-floor storey not exceeding 45 feet, measured from the pavement level. We are also of opinion that the upper portions of such buildings, if and so far as they consist of residential flats, but not otherwise, should be exempted from the condition requiring the provision of fire appliances, including sprinklers. The Fire Brigade Committee concur in these proposals. The General Purposes Committee will deal with the amendment of the regulation. We recommend :—

That, subject to the height of the ceiling of the first-floor storey not exceeding 45 feet, measured from the pavement level, the erection of buildings to which section 17 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, applies and in which no portion above the first-floor storey is used for trade or manufacture or for warehouse purposes, be permitted on the terms laid down in resolution 1 of 23 June, 1925 (p. 939), in respect of buildings of which the ground-floor storey only is so used ; and that the upper portions of any building to which section 17 of the above-mentioned Act of 1908 applies be exempted from the requirements as to the provision of fire appliances, including sprinklers, if and so far as such upper portions consist of residential flats, but not otherwise.

AGREED.

18 December 1928.

Allied Societies

(The attention of Members of the Allied Societies is particularly called to this page)

ESSEX, CAMBRIDGE AND HERTS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. WEST ESSEX CHAPTER.

A meeting of the West Essex Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Herts Society of Architects was held on Thursday, 5 December, at the Old Chapter House, St. Paul's Churchyard, to do honour to the architects and staff who had been concerned during the last seventeen years in the restoration of the Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and to present a copy of the details of the work, signed by the five architects concerned, to the City Livery Club, where it will be open for inspection upon application to students of architecture.

The presentation was made after a delightful speech by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Major A. E. Watts, C.C., the ruling President of the City Livery Club, in accepting it, spoke of the happy association of the West Essex Chapter with the Club and the common objects they were pursuing in maintaining the best traditions of London.

The toast to the Cathedral architects was responded to by Mr. W. Godfrey Allen, who complimented his colleagues without touching upon his own work, which was afterwards referred to by Mr. Ian MacAlister, M.A., the Secretary of the Royal Institute.

A programme of music was given by the Gidea Park Quartette Party and Major Watts also sang.

Other guests included Miss Barbara Nicholson, who, with her father, Sir Charles, received the guests; Mr. E. C. Allen; Mrs. Arnold; Mr. Walter Ashley, M.A.; Mr. Austin Balls; Mr. Hugo Bird, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Bolwell; Mrs. Crowe and Mr. J. J. Crowe, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. S. Phillips Dales, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Dawson, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Edward Fincham, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Stanley J. Funnell; Mrs. and Miss Garbe and Mr. Richard L. Garbe, A.R.A.; Mr. J. C. F. James, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. W. E. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Ernest Lloyd; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Robertson; Mrs. Russell; Mr. A. C. Russell, L.R.I.B.A.; Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield; and Mr. T. G. Scott. Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Mr. Hugo R. Bird and Mr. S. Phillips Dales have been appointed on the Statutory Advisory Committee of the Southend School of Arts and Crafts.

THE SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. CENTRAL (CARDIFF) BRANCH.

Under the auspices of the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch) and the Institute of Builders (South Wales Branch), a lecture was delivered at the Engineers' Institute, Cardiff, on Thursday, 28 November, by Professor W. Norman Thomas, M.A., D.Phil., A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Engineering, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Professor Thomas, who took as the subject of his lecture "Building Materials," has made an exhaustive study of such matters. He gave much valuable information regarding the best materials to be used for particular purposes, together with the treatment under various circumstances which would give the best results. References were made during the course of the lecture to instances of stone decay in various buildings in Cardiff, and the lecture was well illustrated by lantern slides and various exhibits.

A cordial vote of thanks to Professor Thomas was carried on the motion of Mr. C. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A., of Newport, seconded by Mr. D. Sibbering Jones.

Mr. J. E. Turner, J.P., F.I.O.B., who presided over a large audience, drew attention to Professor Thomas's work at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, where courses for builders leading to a degree have been established.

At the invitation of the Chairman and the Executive Committee of the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch), an enjoyable and instructive evening was spent by the members on Tuesday, 3 December, when a tea and a discussion meeting was held at Messrs. David Morgan's Café, Cardiff.

The subject arranged for the evening was "The Form of Contract and Questions arising in connection with the Contract Documents," and, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Norman Edwards, a discussion took place which proved interesting not only to the younger members present but also to many of the senior architects who were glad to have the opportunity of discussing a number of interesting problems in an informal manner.

Among those taking part may be mentioned Messrs. Ivor Jones, A.R.I.B.A. (Secretary of the South Wales Institute of Architects); T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A. (President of the South Wales Institute of Architects); C. F. Jones, A.R.I.B.A.; S. Knight Thomas, A.R.I.B.A.; R. H. Winder, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; L. F. Richards, F. K. Aitken and Miss O. E. Price.

On the motion of Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., seconded by Mr. C. J. Bartlett (Chairman of the School of Architecture Club), a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed with acclamation.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

A large attendance of members was presided over by Mr. G. H. Foggett at a meeting of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects held on 5 December, at the Hotel Metropole, Leeds, the occasion being a demonstration by Mr. H. Millard, under the auspices of Messrs. G. and T. Earle, Ltd., of the possible textural finishes that can be given to exterior cement facing, the processes being described in a running commentary by Mr. G. McLean Gibson, A.M.I.C.E. Mr. Gibson remarked that a plasterer, ordinarily, prepared his rendering with a more or less vertical scratched key, with horizontal screeds, but he found that horizontal scratching, and vertical screeds, with the float worked from the bottom upward, was more effectual. About twenty various finishings were demonstrated by Mr. Millard, among them being: "Modern American," "Californian," "Moorish," "English Cottage," "Mexican," "Green Back," and "French Brush." The exhibition greatly interested those present.

In moving the vote of thanks, Mr. H. Chippindale said that although admiring several of the textural effects shown, he rather doubted the fastness of some of the colouring matter if used in the neighbourhood of such cities as Leeds and Bradford.

Mr. F. Mitchell seconded the vote of thanks.

Mr. G. H. Foggett welcomed Messrs. Earle's offer to arrange classes under the society's auspices for operative plasterers to gain a knowledge of the various styles of finish to which exterior cement work was susceptible.

At the conclusion, on a vote being taken, the style of finish under the title of "English Cottage," found most favour among the members present.

PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT CONGRESS.

Mr. B. Price Davies, F.S.I. [L], City architect, Bangor, has been awarded the first prize of a gold medal and fifty guineas by the Committee of the Public Works, Roads and Transport Congress (1929) for a paper on "The Arrangement and Economics of a Town Plan," submitted in open competition.

BEAUTIFYING OUR ROADS.

The Sculpture Section of the Roads of Remembrance Committee of the Roads Beautifying Association has issued an appeal for the introduction of works of British sculpture to add to the interest and beauty of our country-side and roads, from which we publish extracts :—

Now that there is so much evidence of an awakening interest in the preservation of, and additions to, the beauty of rural England, and now that new roads are being made in all directions throughout our land, it behoves all classes, whether individuals or members of a society, guild, or corporate body, to take a share in trying to increase the charm of the old roads and in seeking to beautify the new ones.

To a certain extent the idea is already being developed by local authorities and public bodies—notably by the Roads Beautifying Association—in the direction of planting trees and flowers by the roadside. Beyond this, however, another art, that of sculpture, may be called in to provide, in certain places, added interest and beauty, and by its use not only to record details of local or general history, or to keep in remembrance famous persons or the memory of those who fell in the Great War, but also to provide beautiful objects of utilitarian interest as well. Sculpture is the only permanent art which will do all this.

The sculptural works which are here proposed might take the form not only of figures or groups in stone or bronze, suitably placed among or with a background of trees and flowers at points of interest, but also of fountains, drinking-troughs, seats, large bird-baths, sign-posts, lamp standards, village signs, and similar objects of utilitarian value, all sculpturally and decoratively treated. Such objects might especially be placed at cross-roads or on village greens, or at the entrance to towns and villages.

It is in order to assist in carrying out the above ideas that a Sculpture Advisory Committee has been formed as an adjunct to the Roads of Remembrance Committee of the Roads Beautifying Association. It includes a number of well-known sculptors and architects and is constituted as follows : Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, chairman ; Mr. W. Reynolds-Stephens, president, Royal Society of British Sculptors ; Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., past-president, R.I.B.A. ; Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A. ; Mr. W. Reid Dick, R.A., of the Royal Fine Arts Commission ; and Professor S. D. Adshead, of the Royal Fine Arts Commission and Town Planning Institute.

Their duties will be to assist gratuitously public bodies or private benefactors with advice as how best to carry out sculptural ideas on roads and elsewhere to the best advantage. Trained experience is essential for this purpose, so as to combine the best and most appropriate work with the selection of the best sites. It might further be added that where it is wished to commemorate some great poet, artist, or writer, a representation of one of his characters will often prove of far greater interest than the mere bodily representation of the man himself. A portrait-medallion could, of course, be added if desired.

Any individual or corporate body willing to help this all-important movement by making a gift of sculpture, or requiring preliminary suggestion or advice in regard to a contemplated gift of sculpture, or an opinion for the guidance of the highway authorities concerned, should write to the Hon. Secretary, Roads of Remembrance, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, who will bring the subject without delay before members of the Sculpture Advisory Committee.

The appeal is signed by Lord Ullswater, president of the Roads of Remembrance Committee ; Major Richard Rigg, chairman of the Council ; and Lord Edward Gleichen, chairman of the Sculpture Committee.

NEW STATE SCHOOLS AND POOR LAW WORK.

The question of the new school work which will be necessary in the near future in view of the approaching legislation to raise the school leaving age of children attending elementary schools has been under consideration by the Council.

The changes effected by the recent Local Government Act transferring the responsibility for many types of building from the Boards of Guardians to County and other Local Authorities and the probability that new buildings or additions to existing buildings will be required have also been considered.

At the request of the Council, the President has addressed letters to the President of the Board of Education and the Minister of Health asking them to use their influence to ensure that this work is carried out by properly qualified architects, and the Allied Societies have been recommended to take the matter up with Local Authorities in their districts.

THE DESIGN OF SCIENCE BUILDINGS.

In the discussion on Mr. Munby's paper on "The Design of Science Buildings" in the last issue of the JOURNAL of 7 December an unfortunate error was reported in the President's speech on page 88. The President did not say "but you can hardly expect the designer to know that a fume cupboard wants an exit." This sentence should have read "for every designer knows that a fume cupboard wants an exit."

ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students at the meeting of the Council held on 2 December 1929 :—

ADAMSON : ANTHONY PATRICK CAWTHRA, 11 Chelsea Park Gardens, S.W.3.

ASGHAR : SYED ALI, 23 Burnbank Gardens, Glasgow (West).

ASHWELL : HAROLD JAMES, 12 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

CARNEGIE : JOHN DENOON, 137 Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh.

CHITTY : ANTHONY MERLOTT, Cotton Hall House, Eton College, Windsor.

DYSON : WILLIAM PARKER, Manor House, Hooton Roberts, Rotherham, Yorks.

GILLESPIE : HAROLD, 4 Lonsdale Street, Belfast, Ireland.

HOWARD : DEBORAH BENSON, Firbank, Loughton, Essex.

JEFFRIES : THOMAS ARNOLD, College of Art, Edinburgh.

KELLY : RICHARD HARRISON, "Sloane Lea," Aintree, Liverpool.

MONRO, GEOFFREY JAMES, Saxonholme, Bearsden, Glasgow.

MUDD : FRANCIS WILLIAM, 9 Fern Bank, Otley.

NISBET : JOHN ATHELSTAN VICTOR, 14 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

NISBET : JOHN VERNEY, Easington, Weybridge.

NORTHOVER : ERNEST CHARLES, 86 Woodwarde Road, S.E.22.

PENBERTHY : ARTHUR JOHN, "Hardwycke," Bishops Road, Sutton Coldfield.

REYNOLDS : FRANCIS MAURICE, The Nook, Oughtrington, Lymm, Cheshire.

SEGRAIS : JOSEPH JOHN LE JUGE DE, 13 Rue du Cherche Midi, Paris VI, France.

SHERIDAN : JOHN GERARD, 47 Catharine Street, Liverpool.

SHIRES : GEOFFREY RICHARD, Brincliffe, 40 Thorne Road, Doncaster.

TURNER : WILFRID JOHN CARPENTER, Overton Rectory, Basingstoke.

WHEELER-CARMIACHAL : SAMUEL DENNIS, 22 Portman Street, W.1.

Notices

THE FIFTH GENERAL MEETING.

The Fifth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1929-30, will be held on Monday, 6 January, 1930, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes :

To read the Minutes of the General Meeting (Ordinary) held on 16 December, 1929, formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election ; to announce the names of candidates nominated by the Council for election to the various classes of membership. To read the following paper : "Regional Planning with special reference to Greater London," by Dr. Raymond Unwin [F.] To present the R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal and Diploma for 1928 to Messrs. J. Murray Easton [F.] and Howard Robertson [F.] for their building, the Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster. To read the Council's Deed of Award of Prizes and Studentships, 1930.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Tickets for the informal talks to boys and girls on "Architecture," by the Hon. Humphrey Pakington—announced in the last issue of the JOURNAL—are now being issued, and the supply is almost exhausted.

The lectures will be held on the following dates :

- Monday, 30 December, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.
- Wednesday, 1 January 1930, at 3.30 p.m.
- Friday, 3 January 1930, at 3.30 p.m.

They are for boys and girls only, but adults will be admitted if accompanied by children. No charge will be made for admission, and members who desire tickets are requested to make application as soon as possible.

R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATION FOR DISTRICT SURVEYOR AND THE EXAMINATION FOR BUILDING SURVEYOR.

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, and the examination for Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on 7, 8 and 9 May 1930.

The closing date for receiving applications for admission to the Examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., is 16 April 1930.

Full particulars of the Examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary R.I.B.A.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS, 7 APRIL 1930.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 7 April 1930 they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 11 January 1930.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (b) and (cii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full

particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT.

In answer to many inquiries made by members regarding the recognised Form of Contract, the minute of the General Meeting (Business) held on 10 June 1929, is reprinted below for information :

"RESOLVED that this meeting of the R.I.B.A. after full consideration of the terms of the proposed draft of the New Form of Contract now again submitted as an amendment of the existing and agreed 1909 Form of Contract, is unable to accept the same, but concurrently renews its offer to reconsider the amendment of the 1909 Form where necessary."

LIMITED COMPETITIONS

The attention of the Competitions Committee has been called to an attempt which was made recently by an employing authority to infringe the spirit of the last paragraph of clause 10 of the R.I.B.A. Competition Regulations while observing the letter.

This paragraph reads :

"Provided that nothing in this Clause shall prevent two or more members of the Royal Institute from giving advice or preparing sketch plans for the same project for a private client, if the expenditure proposed does not exceed the sum of £12,500, and if each of the members so invited be paid an agreed fee."

In the case in question a number of the local architects were invited to submit plans for a fairly important project for a fee of £1 1s. each.

The Competitions Committee express the hope that in loyalty to the profession in general and to their own interests in particular, members will insist on the payment of a reasonable fee in such cases.

R.I.B.A. REGULATIONS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS.

The following revisions in the R.I.B.A. Competition Regulations which were approved by the General Body on 3 December 1928, have now been approved by the Allied Societies and will be incorporated in the Regulations forthwith.

1. The insertion of the following words on page 1 after paragraph (c) :

"This regulation shall also preclude the regular staff and present students of a School of Architecture from taking part in a competition in which a member of the regular teaching staff is acting as sole Assessor, but not in cases where a jury of three or more Assessors is concerned of whom only one is a member of the regular teaching staff."

2. The insertion of the following words on page 2, clause 1, at the end of the second paragraph :

"The foregoing Scale is exclusive of travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses, which are to be charged in addition."

3. The omission of the following words from page 3, clause 6, section (d) :

"or the estimate of the competitor should no outlay be stated."

**INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS
(INCORPORATED).**

LECTURES ON CONTRACT : ILLUSTRATED BY BUILDING CASES.

In pursuance of the educational policy of the Institute, the Council has made arrangements for six lectures to be delivered by Mr. W. E. Watson, Barrister-at-Law, on the above subject, at the Incorporated Accountants Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2 (near Temple Station).

The lectures will be held every Thursday at 4 p.m. from 16 January to 20 February inclusive. The fee for the course is £1 18.

These lectures will be in the nature of a Post Graduate or "refresher" course and are open to members of the Institute and other interested persons.

Those desirous of attending should communicate with the Institute of Arbitrators (Incorporated), 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

SYLLABUS.

- 16 January. Lecture I.—Essentials of Contract.
- 23 January. Lecture II.—Remedies in Contract.
- 30 January. Lecture III.—Defences in Contract.
- 6 February. Lecture IV.—Defences in Contract.
- 13 February. Lecture V.—Legal Interpretation in Contract.
- 20 February. Lecture VI.—Maxims of Contract.

Competitions

ABERYSTWYTH : PROPOSED WINTER GARDEN AND BAND PAVILION.

The Aberystwyth Corporation invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a Winter Garden and Band Pavilion.

Assessor : Mr. Arnold Thornely [F.]

Premiums : £100, £70 and £30.

Last day for receiving designs, 1 January 1930. Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Aberystwyth. Deposit £2 2s.

ACCRINGTON : NEW POLICE AND FIRE STATIONS.

The Accrington Corporation invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for new Police and Fire Stations.

Assessor : Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [F.]

Premiums : £250, £150 and £100.

Last day for receiving designs, 28 February 1930. Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Accrington. Deposit £2 2s.

ANZAC MEMORIAL BUILDING, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

The Trustees of the Anzac Memorial Building invite competitive designs for an Anzac Memorial to be erected in the City of Sydney, New South Wales.

The qualification of competitors is defined in the conditions of competitions as follows :—

"The competition is limited to Australians who are legally qualified as architects in New South Wales or who are legally qualified to practice architecture outside of New South Wales provided that no competitor shall be employed as architect to the work until he has been duly registered as a legally qualified architect in New South Wales or until other arrangements, satisfactory to the Trustees and to the Board of Architects of N.S.W., shall have been made.

COMPETITIONS

"Nothing in these conditions shall preclude the association of an Australian sculptor with a competitor either during the competition or in the execution of the work.

"For the purpose of this competition 'Australian' shall mean a natural born British subject who has practised or worked in Australia either as a principal or an assistant. Provided that no Australian soldier within the meaning of Part 4 of the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1920 shall be excluded by this clause."

The competition will be conducted in two stages ; the closing date for the first stage is 24 January 1930. The cost of the Memorial is to be £75,000. The conditions of competition have been approved by the Institute of Architects of New South Wales.

Conditions of competition may be obtained from the office of the Trustees of the Anzac Memorial Building, 3rd floor, Wingello House, Angel Place, Sydney, or from the offices of the Institutes of Architects in the various Australian States, or from the office of the Agent-General for New South Wales, Australia House, London.

GOSPORT : PROPOSED PLEASURE RESORT AND GROUNDS.

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of this competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members should not take part in the competition.

GUILDFORD : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Guildford Corporation propose to invite local architects to submit, in competition, designs for new municipal buildings.

Assessor : Mr. T. S. Tait [F.]

Premiums : £50 and £25.

[Conditions are not yet fully settled.]

KING'S LYNN : PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL.

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of this competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members should not take part in the competition.

LIVERPOOL : PROPOSED PIER HEAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Liverpool City Council propose to offer premiums of 1,000 guineas and 500 guineas in connection with a competition for the improvement of the amenities of the Pier Head.

[Conditions are not yet available.]

ONGAR : COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of this competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members should not take part in the competition.

SWANSEA: MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Swansea Corporation invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for new municipal buildings.

Assessor: Mr. Henry V. Ashley, V.-P.R.I.B.A.

Premiums: £750, £500, £300 and £200.

Last date for receiving designs, 18 January 1930. Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Swansea. Deposit £2 2s.

Members' Column

MR. JOHN R. MOORE.

MR. JOHN R. MOORE, A.R.I.B.A., has moved from 13 Acland Road, Willesden Green, to 67 Lascelles Avenue, Harrow, Middlesex.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

PROVINCIAL Architects and Surveyors requiring a City address (near Law Courts), or office for interviews, etc., should apply to "Architect," 19 Falcon Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

SMALL Furnished Room, suitable for young Architect or Quantity Surveyor, is available in the West-End offices of an Architect, F.R.I.B.A., at an exceptionally moderate rental in exchange for small services rendered. Telephone, gas, electric light, cleaning included.—Reply Box 1690, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED.

F.R.I.B.A. with long established practice in West End, at present having slack period wishes to meet another with busy practice whom he could assist with complete schemes or otherwise, working at his own office.—Apply Box 5129, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

F.R.I.B.A. who has carried out important works, but whose private connection has fallen off would be willing to help another architect in general office routine, sketch, plans, etc. Frequent R.A. exhibitor.—Reply Box 2780, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PRACTISING in West End, Associate wishing to extend present practice would welcome opportunity to give assistance to other architects or surveyors in any branch of practice. Phone: Gerard 6117, or apply Box 2897, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

Minutes IV

SESSION 1929-1930.

At the Fourth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session, 1929-1930, held on Monday, 16 December 1929, at 8 p.m. Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 22 Fellows (including 7 Members of Council), 23 Associates (including 1 Member of Council), 2 Licentiates and a large number of visitors.

The minutes of the Business General Meeting held on 2 December 1929 having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed, and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:

William John Hale, elected Fellow 1901.

Keith Downes Young, elected Associate 1873, Fellow 1885.

Frank Walford Locke, transferred to Licentiate Class in 1925;

and it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

Mr. Austin Vernon [F.]

Mr. R. T. Beck [A.]

Mr. G. W. Knight [A.]

Mr. J. L. S. Mansfield [A.]

Mr. Morris de Metz [A.]

Mr. E. J. Symcox [A.]

Mr. G. L. Thompson [A.]

The President announced that the meeting was to be devoted to a debate on "Are Building Bye-laws Destructive of Rural Beauty" and called upon Mr. M. H. Baillie Scott [F.] to open the debate. A large number of members and visitors having taken part, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Baillie Scott by acclamation and was briefly responded to.

The proceedings closed at 9.40 p.m.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
(Insurance Department).HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME
(for property in Great Britain only).

The Society is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an Architect (or his client) in securing the capital for the purchase of a house for his own occupation, on the following terms:—

AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Property value exceeding £666, but not exceeding £2,500, 75 per cent. of the value.

Property value exceeding £2,500, but not exceeding £4,500, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the value.

The value of the property is that certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

RATE OF INTEREST, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. gross.
REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years, or at the earlier death of the borrower.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that, provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, and the amount of the loan agreed upon, and subject to the house being completed in accordance therewith, ONE HALF of the loan will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in.

NOTE.—In 1928, over £20,000 was loaned to architects under this scheme, and as a result over £100 was handed to the Benevolent Fund.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary Architects' Benevolent Society, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions or Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A., and crossed.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expression of the Institute.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1930.—11, 25 January; 8, 22 February; 8, 22 March; 12, 26 April; 10, 24 May; 7, 21 June; 12 July; 9 August; 20 September; 18 October.

